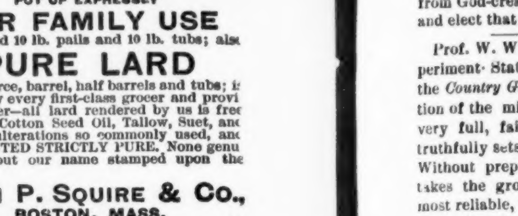
...Everywhere.

...HN P. SQUIRE & CO'S.
Pure
KETTLE RENDERED
LEAF LARD
PUT UP EXPRESSLY
...R FAMILY USE
...d 10 lb. pails and 10 lb. tubs; also
...URE LARD
...rce, barrel, half barrels and tubs; is ...y every first-class grocer and provi... ...er—all lard rendered by us is free ...Cotton Seed Oil, Tallow, Suet, and ...lterations so commonly used, and ...TED STRICTLY PURE. None genu... ...out our name stamped upon the
...N P. SQUIRE & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

...ORDS IN 10 HOURS. SAWS DOWN TREES.

...e illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials ...ands who have sawed from 5 to 9 cords daily. ...n trees, folds like a pocket-knife, weighs only ...y carried on shoulder. One man can saw more ...it than two men with a cross-cut saw. $2,000 in ...o make larger sized machine to carry 7 foot ...order secures the agency. FOLDING SAWING ...O., 303 to 311 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

...UE'S HARMLESS AND Effective ...PIN-WORM ELIXIR
...ts, 25c., 50c., $1.00, ...mail on receipt of price. ...rue & Co., Auburn, Me.

...E IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the sub... ...ers have been duly appointed Adminis... ...th will annexed on the estate of TABOR ...of Manchester, in the county of Kenne... ...LENDALL TITCOMB, LOVICOUNT S. LYON.

...E IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscrib... ...has been duly appointed Executor of the ...and testament of LUCY A. COLEMAN, ...adfield, in the county of Kennebec, decea... ...GEO. E. COLEMAN.

...E IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the sub... ...ber has been duly appointed Administra... ...e estate of OTIS S. SMILEY, late of ... HORACE G. SMILEY.

...NEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of Novem... ...CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be ...will and testament and codicil thereto of ...S. YOUNG, late of Manchester, in said ...H. S. WEBSTER, Judge. HOWARD OWEN, Register.

...NEBEC COUNTY.—In Court of Probate ...ld at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of ...r, 1891. ...ERICK ROBINSON, Executor of the last ...testament of EDWARD TOBEY, late of ...H. S. WEBSTER, Judge. HOWARD OWEN, Register.

...NEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, ...ld at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of ...r, 1891. ...EL TITCOMB, Administrator on the estate ...EL SCRIBNER, late of Augusta, in said ...H. S. WEBSTER, Judge. HOWARD OWEN, Register.

...NEBEC COUNTY ...In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, ...CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be ...will and testament of J. Warren Starkey, ...Vassalboro, in said county, deceased, having ...H. S. WEBSTER, Judge. HOWARD OWEN, Register.

...NNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, ...etitions of widows for allowance out of per... ...states of Benjamin G. Smithers, late of Au... ...Henry L. Hopkins, late of Wayne, Washing... ...th, late of Readfield and Wm. H. Bigelow, ...H. S. WEBSTER, Judge. HOWARD OWEN, Register.

...NNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, ...IA M. STONE, Guardian of RALPH C. and ...RD C. STONE of Readfield, in said county, ...H. S. WEBSTER, Judge. HOWARD OWEN, Register.

...NNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, ...CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be ...st will and testament of JERUSHA KAHERL, ...of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having ...H. S. WEBSTER, Judge. HOWARD OWEN, Register.

FARMERS Saw and Grist Mill. 4 H.P. and larger. Catalogue free. DeLOACH MILL CO., Atlanta, Ga.

...E MAINE FARMER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
...ADGER & MANLEY,
...FICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK, WATER STREET, Within two doors of the Bridge.
TERMS:
...PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
FREE OF POSTAGE.
...OT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
...r one inch space, $2.50 for three insertions, and ...nty-two cents for each subsequent insertion. ...ecial Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion. ...l transient advertisements to be paid for in ...nce.
TRAVELING AGENTS:
...S. AYER, J. W. KELLOGG.

Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LX. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1891. No. 6.

Maine Farmer.

Farmers' Institutes.

The following are the dates of Farmers' Institutes arranged by the Board of Agriculture for the season. The meetings will open at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and continue through the day and evening.

Rumford, Dec. 22d.
So. Paris, Dec. 23d.
Harrison, Dec. 29th.
New Gloucester, Dec. 31st.
Livermore Falls, Jan. 7th.
Auburn, Dairy School, Jan 27th, 28th and 29th.
Hancock county, to be arranged.

"Every cook praises her own broth," and every farmer's wife makes the best butter. Where does the poor butter come from?

Read the report of Kennebec Pomona at Readfield. Such gatherings and discussions are what help along the agricultural interests. Surely no time was wasted at this meeting.

Mr. J. O. Butman, Readfield, is a level headed farmer and wonderfully successful in his specialty, early lambs. In answer to a question at Kennebec Pomona last week he said, "I am not looking for breed I want the animal."

Grub in the head causes the death of many good sheep, but the absence of the right kind of grub in the belly at this late fall and early winter season, is the cause of the death of many more before the spring opens.

The available water-power of the State of Maine amounts to 2,000,000 horse-power. About 100,000 horse-power is now utilized, being about 5 per cent. of the whole amount. Best of all, this is all ready for continuous use, fed as the rivers are by the great lakes. This being true, and manufacturing industries springing up everywhere, it would seem that a little more active interest and faith in Maine, would help swell the volume of business and all would be blessed.

The Hon. John D. Lyman of New Hampshire, in writing of the new agricultural college of that State, cautions the Trustees not to be in a hurry, but take sufficient time to build model buildings, and search the world over, if need be, till they find a man who can teach the arts and sciences of agriculture, not only from man's written books, which require comparatively little observation or brains, but who can teach from God-created land, plants and animals, and elect that man President of the college.

Prof. W. W. Cook, of the Vermont Experiment Station, in a communication to the *Country Gentleman*, discusses the question of the milk tester vs. the churn in a very full, fair and candid manner, and truthfully sets forth both sides of the case. Without preponderance of testimony, he takes the ground that the fat test is the most reliable, but gives his position away before he gets through by admitting that "the most rational definition of the butter value of milk, is the amount of butter it will make when mixed with other milk, and handled in an intelligent manner, with first class apparatus."

The *New Dairy* says, bringing up the question as to how fat is formed in the live animal, has caused the authorities to look into their former conclusions a little more closely. It is found that it will not do to be too emphatic as to the direct effect of certain foods on the resulting product. The fact is that the cow has much to say about this. She twists and turns the food to the purpose for which she eats it, and she eats it often more on account of its palativeness than its supposed adaption to the end desired. Among the other wonderful things Mr. Webster has taught us in Bisson Belle's test, is that corn meal is the main reliance in butter-making. Major Campbell Brown told us this long ago and our own experience always led us to believe it, though the professors have always held a contrary opinion.

A careful survey of the present condition of affairs throughout Kansas, reveals the fact that practically every acre of desirable land in the State has increased 25 per cent. in value in the past twelve months. There has been a steady increase in the demand for farms, and where bargains were plentiful a year or so ago, high prices rule now. The value and repute of the land has been increased by the recent big crops. The relief coming to farmers who have lifted the burdensome mortgage is almost beyond computation. At the same time it should not be forgotten that we are blessed by others' misfortunes, and that the hungry mouths of the old world would be unsatisfied, were it not for our abundance. This may never happen again, and it behooves us to husband our resources, and not allow the bounty of the present to lead into the least extravagance.

Natural Courses.

Remember this, that no animal under our care is so hardy as not to require attention. As the desirable qualities, which lie so close to the very existence of the animal, are intensified, the demand for greater care is manifest. The exodus of the human race from mental darkness, from life in the woods and caves, to present standards, has not been secured without the loss of some of those qualities of endurance which would enable one to bear exposure to wind and storm without injury. Our advancing civilization, which is opening our eyes daily to new beauties and enlarged duties, is also unfitting us for that life of exposure which was once common to all. This deprivation, this need of greater care, is the price we pay for the increased blessings. It is even so with our stock. We have taken our animals, and through the centuries lifted them to wonderful capacity to perform through the development of the organs of reproduction, especially those of maternity. In doing this we have been smoothing out the rough coat, and softening the outlines of the bony frame; have, by "tempering the winds to the shorn lamb," reconstructed it in all ways, until the wonderful results are seen on every hand, in the statements so often made and repeated.

In these efforts to improve there has resulted a decreasing power of resistance, so that it cannot be denied that our animals are to-day more susceptible to attacks of disease than when their producing power was only a shadow of what it now is. As the energies have been concentrated on growth or production, as the organs of maternity have been stimulated throughout all classes, there has necessarily been a letting go of something else, so that, like the human race, our cattle cannot endure as they once could. Think of a cow with a capacity for five hundred pounds of butter yearly, enduring the rough treatment which might be heaped upon one capable of only one hundred pounds. A glance will show that the larger measure is secured only by guarding and protecting, hence the warm stables, regular hours for feeding, and greater care demanded. To claim that both—extreme hardiness and production—should be reached after, is to insist on a practical impossibility, and to be content with inferior producing capacity, that more of exposure may be endured, is business suicide. In fact, we have no need to worry ourselves about the one extreme.

While guarding closely the health of all our animals, the one thought should be that of largest production. If this calls for comfortable barns, protection from cold winds and rains, for regularity in care, it is but the price we pay for the greatest possible profits. It is folly to spend our time worrying because our animals cannot endure as they could in the days of our forefathers. Rather should there be thankfulness that the average of production has been lifted so high, and, in every way possible, seek to increase and improve. The measure of profitable culture in the future will be along the line of increased capacity, and a more complete knowledge of individual necessities. To realize these, as they *must be realized*, there will be demanded the greater exercise of brain power on the part of the individual owner, and the bringing of the animals into more complete harmony for this special service. Natural things must be forgotten, and the animal *directed to do*. Its results we must have in mind all the while, and these demand intense application without cessation. No one deserves to succeed who is not willing to give this, because in the effort there is sure to follow a more complete and symmetrical man. If these things be out of the line of natural courses, they are in direct line of our highest development, and therefore necessary, both from a financial and an intellectual standpoint.

Aroostook Apples.

At the Farmers' Institute held at Greene Ridge, Fort Fairfield, Hon. James Nutting of Perham, the noted orchardist of North Aroostook, made a handsome display of Wealthy and Fameuse apples grown in his orchard the past season. The Wealthy were exceptionally large and perfect, and every way fine specimens of that variety, while the Fameuse compared well with the fruit of that kind grown elsewhere. He also showed a seedling apple of merit, somewhat of a Duchess type, good size, fair in form, and but little under the Wealthy in flavor. This seedling fruited for the first time this year, and was heavily loaded with fruit. Up to the present time the tree has proved perfectly hardy, and Mr. Perham awaits the effect of the present winter, following as it does a full bearing, with much interest. Mr. Nutting's orchard is the farthest north of any orchard in the State, and his experiments are of wide interest. The experiment station at Orono has given Mr. Nutting work to do in the way of testing varieties for the extreme north, and valuable results no doubt will come of the work. The station can do no more important work than this.

At the Easton meeting an exhibit of fruit was made by Mr. A. W. Dudley of Castle Hill. This town has long been noted for its fine fruit, and no one grows any better than Mr. Dudley. Alexanders, Wealthys and Fameuse made up the collection. No better Alexanders are grown anywhere than those produced by Mr. Dudley, and when fully ripened they are a pretty good fruit. The Wealthys shown were a fair size, and especially well colored and ripened.

The varieties now proved to succeed well in that county, fill the bill pretty well till quite along in winter. It now remains for them to find a later variety that will keep through the spring months. No doubt in time this will be discovered, and the experiment station will help along the work.

Dairy Farming.

The following is an extract from a circular sent out by Mr. W. W. Hubbard, the Secretary of the Provincial Farmers' Association, to the Secretary of the various agricultural societies. It indicates clearly that our esteemed correspondent over the "border" is alive to the importance of improving the dairy product of New Brunswick, and is in earnest in his efforts:

Dear Sir.—As Secretary of the Provincial Farmers' Association, I beg to call the attention of your society to the following facts:

1. That the province of New Brunswick does not produce enough of butter and cheese to supply her own markets.
2. That a large percentage placed on the market is not of that desirable quality which would ensure sale at remunerative prices.
3. That a system of farming which ensures the keeping of enough stock on the farm to consume all the fodder grown, and making possible the profitable purchase of such feed-stuffs as bran and linseed and cotton seed meal, must help to maintain and increase the fertility of the soil generally.
4. That dairy farming, in its widest sense, is such a system, and will not only maintain the fertility of the soil but will also profitably employ a large number of hands at remunerative wages for the whole year. It will also bring large cash returns. Skill in the production of a high uniform quality of butter, cheese and meat, and business methods in marketing, will ensure good prices in both the foreign and domestic markets.
5. That in order that our farmers may become skilful in turning out choice products an interest in the work must be created among them, and that instructions as to the best known methods must be provided.

The Secretary concludes by inviting all the agricultural societies to recommend how a better system of dairy farming can best be inaugurated.

Communications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Aroostook Farmers.

Board of Agriculture Institutes.

One of the most interesting meetings ever held in this part of the country was convened at Green Ridge, on Wednesday. The meeting opened with an address of welcome by Mr. Hayford, who paid a very appreciative tribute to the Board of Agriculture for its work in developing the agricultural resources of the State. The educational value of farmers' institutes increased every year, and were a most practical aid to Aroostook farmers in varying their practice of exclusive cropping.

Mr Z A. Gilbert replied on behalf of the board, by saying that it desired to help farmers discuss such questions as interested them most, and they were there to encourage farmers to investigate, rather than to air preconceived ideas with reference to the matters under consideration. The desire of the board is to learn how best the cost of production could be reduced, and what economy was possible in husbanding soil fertility, and reducing the labor of field work.

A discussion followed on the use of the implements used in potato culture.

Mr Haines spoke of the use of the disc harrow as a light and easily operated implement, which he had used in preference to others.

Mr. Seaburn preferred the cutaway harrow as a preparatory tool, to be followed up with the spring tooth harrow for deep culture.

Mr. Houghton advocated the use of the roller before using the harrows, to be followed by the sixteen-inch disc harrow, and afterwards with the spring tooth harrow, to secure a perfect seed bed.

Mr. Townsend suggested leaving the sod furrows up, and lapping each other so as to ensure a more thorough commingling of the soil, preparatory to harrowing. The cutaway harrow is light to handle, each disc being one-fourth the weight of the cast steel disc, being made of hammered steel. In their mode of action they resemble the action of the gang plow.

A discussion followed on the relative merits of hand and machine planting. Many of the speakers adhered to the hand method, while the majority preferred the Aspinwall planter.

Mr. Ashby opened a discussion on the use of potato digging machines, relating his experience with a Rigby and Burleigh machine, which he has discarded as unfavorable for good work.

Mr. Hayford had used the machine, and found difficulty in clogging.

Others testified to the use of the Rigby and Burleigh machine as unsuited to the purpose.

Mr. Goodwin had used the Hoover and Prout machine, and found the work satisfactory. It required four horses to operate it, but the work was good.

Mr. Bowles had used the same machine, and now several had been sold in the neighborhood, as the result of their successful work.

Mr. Kipp chose the Pruyn potato digger, which was worked by two horses. Eight more of these machines had been sold since he commenced using it.

The discussion was continued by the adherents of hand planting, the audience being about equally divided on the question of hand or machine work.

Variations in Milk.

Prof. Cheesman opened the afternoon session with a talk on the variable qualities of milk, illustrating the subject with several samples of milk, which were tested for their content of butter fat in the presence of the audience, by a machine made for the purpose, known as the Babcock milk tester. The causes of variations were tracable to one or more of several sources, among which were differences in breed, food, its kind and quality, period of lactation and its duration, gestation, improper shelter, and gentle or rough treatment. Farmers were urged to use such a machine for systematic testing of cows, to learn how far each individual was paying for her keep, or making profit for her owner.

The following report was submitted on samples of milk obtained from individual cows in a local herd:

	Butter Fat.
Sample 1	5.40 per cent.
" 2	5.05 "
" 3	3.60 "
" 4	6.30 "
" 5	6.00 "
" 6	3.60 "
Average of the six	4.99

All the cows under examination had been in milk for seven to eight months, and were nearly dry, hence the high content of butter fat. Stockmen were admonished to calve their cows in the fall or early winter, and so obtain a larger aggregate yield of milk, a more even supply throughout the year, and to let the cows dry up on summer pasture, and calve again before the commencement of stall feeding. The method of testing was certain to reveal the least profitable cows, and indicate which were most likely to produce the greatest earnings.

Stock Relation to Farming.

Prof. Walter Balentine lectured on the relation of stock to economic husbandry, illustrated by continued reference to an elaborate chart, showing the income and expenditure of plant food by the ordinary methods of farming in Aroostook without stock, or with little stock, on farms where all the potatoes, hay and grain are sold. Hay growers were advised to keep enough dairy animals, or sheep, to consume on the farm the clover hay, and grain crops, as the only method of husbandry calculated to retain the elements of fertility and arrest the continued outflow of money for the purchase of chemical fertilizers. Clover in short rotations was shown to be least exhaustive in its demands on soils; was a collector of nitrogen, and formed within the soil large available sources of potash and phosphoric acid.

Many questions were asked and answered on the subject involved by the change of practice recommended. Much interest was shown in the economy of the plan of farming outlined, and resolves were made to sell less fodder and keep more stock.

Thursday's Meeting—Easton.

Mr. Haines, member for Aroostook, opened the meeting by introducing Mr. Thomas Daggett, whose subject was "Horse Breeding and Training."

Mr. Daggett said the importance of his subject was evidenced by the increased attention agricultural editors gave to horse interests in the weekly press. The demand of the times was for a superior grade of horses. In the trotter everything was subordinate to speed, while in the roadster or gentleman's driving horse, and in draft horses, many considerations prevailed which influenced the breeder in a marked degree. For the driving horse, color, size, style, action and disposition are all qualities commanding attention from breeders. The qualities of the Cleveland bay and the Coach horse are desirable with the majority of buyers. Grey is objectionable, and a good horse is often rejected on the score of color. Fancy in selecting driving horses could not be ignored, and it is well always to bear in mind the popular demand. The prevailing size of driving horse is too small and of low value. Year by year the saleableness of such horses is more difficult. The State would be better with fewer horses and more of a higher quality, if of the stamp called for by the present day demand. Buyers looked for a driving horse with plenty of style, and horses able to impress their character on pedestrians by their good style, are very valuable animals to breed. Good action, or staying power, are qualities to be kept in view, rather than high speed. The driver should be well balanced and symmetrical, having no undue proportion of parts. In short, he should be of good disposition, easily managed, and able to excite admiration and respect by his general appearance and behavior.

In draft horses the qualities sought for were power, endurance and activity of movement sufficient to make them easily managed and their work effective. For the State of Maine a choice between the Percheron and Suffolk Punch was advised as fulfilling the requirements of the case. A weight of from 1300 to 1450 lbs. would be found heavy enough for ordinary draft purposes. The Clydesdale was thought to be too heavy, and not active enough to move ordinary loads.

In training horses early treatment was essential to secure good results, and colts should be halter broken as soon as possible. The use of skim milk for colts of four months old was strongly recommended. Both driving and draft horses should be treated to the same class of food, and be liberally fed for the first year. The use of sugar for flavoring the milk was found to be enticing to colts first learning to drink it. Early work was necessary to properly educate the horse. The exercise should be regular, systematic and persistent. The grain feeding of colts at one year old and under should not exceed six quarts daily. The second year the grain feed might be lightened if skim milk could be continued. Oats, with bran supplemented with a little oat straw and a few roots, would be found a very healthful food.

Milk Testing.

Prof. Cheesman exhibited the Babcock machine, and some samples of whole milk, skim milk and butter milk from a private dairy, showing the following results:

1,	Butter milk	1.60
2.	Skim milk	.60
3.	Jersey grade, 10 months milking	6.40
4.	Jersey grade, " "	4.80
5.	Imperfectly sampled table milk	5.30

Attention was called to the large amount of butter left in the butter milk, which was just four time as large as it should be. The difference, or preventable waste, meant about five pounds of butter on every hundred taken out of the churn. The large amount of fat in skim milk might be reduced by using a hand separator in herds of twelve or more cows, and thus make a difference of one pound of butter on every hundred quarts of milk, or thirty pounds of butter per cow a year.

Attention was invited to the lowest yield of butter from the second cow, or number four sample. The cow had been disturbed during the night by the near neighborhood of a strange and restive horse, which had probably reduced the yield of butter one per cent. Feeders were urged to so balance cow rations as not to use any one food substance in undue proportion. In Aroostook the clover, oats and peas, with a moderate use of corn stalks and small roots, like carrots or Golden Tankard mangles, would be found to be good butter producing food for cows.

Breed, Food and Care.

Mr. Green from Penobscot, said he liked, for milk production, an animal moderately large, of 1250 lbs., and able to give a good flow of milk. In summer he practiced both pasturing and soiling, as it was found more convenient in his case to practice both. In the fall of the year green corn stalks were found valuable fodder in supplementing pastures. Quiet, comfortable quarters were essential to large milk production, and every detail of treatment which tended to reduce the milk flow was to be avoided. Exposure to cold, wet, chilly weather was wasteful, and resulted in loss of milk. Milk producing animals must be fed generously on grain and good, early cut hay, to yield their greatest milk flow.

Potatoes in Rotation.

Prof. Balentine opened the discussion on potatoes in rotation, and recommended the use of clover in a three years' rotation as the best means of preserving and maintaining the fertility of the farm. The best practice of Aroostook justified the belief that potatoes could be grown best on clover sod, and thus save some of the great expense incurred in buying commercial fertilizers. Much interest was awakened on the subject, and many questions were asked regarding the action of the method advocated. The speaker said if such a plan were followed for a few years, some hay might still be sold, as the live stock on the farm increased.

Sheep Growing.

Secretary Gilbert was called upon to speak on "Sheep Growing in Aroostook." He said sheep husbandry in the older parts of the State had been followed by an increased fertility of the farms. In estimating the earnings of sheep, early lambs and the wool product were too often lost sight of and left out of account. Those who grew lambs for Christmas and Easter markets fed liberally rich grain foods, and aimed to produce marketable lambs in two months. He knew of some encouraging successes, and what was possible to one farmer might be practiced with equal success by another. The high priced products of the farm were the fruit of intelligent, persevering labor. Aroostook had special facilities for sheep farming, and if right methods were followed good earnings would follow, and a general improvement of the farms would result.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Kennebec Pomona, Readfield, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

With good weather, and sunny skies, the patrons of western Kennebec turned out in good numbers, filling the Grange Hall of Readfield Grange. This subordinate Grange is not large in numbers, but whatever the few attempt to do they always accomplish. Why the local membership is not larger is and has been a mystery. Situated in the midst of a good farming section, with intelligent farmers all about, it would seem as though this should be one of the most flourishing Granges in the State. If those outside realized the importance of the work attempted, and the sure benefits resulting from active membership, applications would flow in rapidly.

Resolutions on the death of Bro. J. R. Nelson, Winthrop, were presented as follows:

In Memoriam.

Whereas, The Supreme Master of the universe has seen fit to call from our number our beloved and highly esteemed brother, J. R. Nelson, who was a charter member of our Grange, and the first Master of this Pomona;

Whereas, Bro. Nelson was the first Master of Kennebec County Pomona Grange, and has been a true and earnest supporter of our order, a highly respected citizen of the county, and a kind and loving husband and father, therefore be it

Resolved, By Kennebec Pomona Grange, that we deeply deplore his death, and sympathize most sincerely with his bereaved wife and daughter, and her family in their sorrow.

Resolved, That in token of our esteem we shall revere his memory, and cause our charter to be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Grange, and a copy be presented to the widow and daughter of our deceased brother.

W. H. KEITH,
C. A. METCALF, } *Committee.*
L. G. TILLEY,

Readfield, Dec. 9th.

Bro. Keith called the attention of the Grange to the effect that this Pomona has within the past few months lost three of its most earnest workers—Bros. Nelson and Nickerson, and Sister L. K. Litchfield.

Passing to the programme, the first topic announced was, "How to Make Sheep Husbandry Profitable in Maine," by Bro. J. O. Butman, Readfield. Bro. B. is one of the few men who are making a grand success in the early lamb industry. Already he has several young lambs growing for the early market. Said he:

"In the first place get some sheep, and be sure and get good ones, for there is no profit in keeping scabs, and no satisfaction. You want some that you will feel proud of and enjoy looking at and caring for, and then feed well. Perhaps it would come nearer what I mean to say, feed high, for I believe that is the secret of success. My experience is, that a sheep kept on hay and no grain will just about pay for its keeping; while one fed three or four bushels of grain will pay a handsome profit. A good deal depends on the pasture. It should be good enough to keep the flock in a thriving condition, and as soon as it will not do that, they should be changed or fed, and as they do not show a shrinkage as quickly as other stock, it will be necessary to watch them closely, especially in the fall. I think it is poor policy to let them run as long as the ground is bare. My practice is to house them nights and stormy weather, after the frost has killed the grass, and give them a good fodder of hay. In the next place, get all the early lambs you can; and I think the keeping will have something to do with this. There is a limited demand for good lambs, at fancy prices, in February, and a ready sale in March and April—from six to ten dollars a head, and they won't cost a cent more than one a month or two later, when it will bring four or five. As there is no profit in raising ticks, be careful that there are none on your flock. Feed regularly, and a variety. The hay that brings the highest price in market is about the poorest hay you can give a sheep. Had rather have finer, and if there is some weeds and brakes, if it is cut early they will do well on it. Would feed some roots or apples with it, if convenient; if not, grain will answer.

To show whether it pays me or not to keep sheep, will state what they have done the past year. I sheared 72 sheep, 64 of them were breeding ewes, the others lambs and males. I received for lambs and wool $550, or $7.63 a head for the whole flock. Would be glad to tell you just how much it cost to keep them, if I knew. But think $5 a head would cover it, which would leave $2 63 profit, and there were quite a number that ought to have been culled out. To show the difference between good sheep, with early lambs, and the rest of my flock, calling the wool the same on all 25 sheep, paid $340, or $13.60 a head; the other 47 paid $210, or less than $4.50 apiece. I believe one hundred all good breeding ewes can be made to pay one thousand dollars. That is what I am aiming at."

Question—Is it possible to get as good a profit from one to two hundred as from fifty?

Answer—Yes, with plenty of room and the same care. Get lambs from October to February. Five dollars will pay the cost of keeping a sheep and growing the winter lambs.

My grain is mixed, linseed and bran, with oats when not too high.

Should try any good sheep, without regard to breed. Commence feeding lambs at once, giving a little bran, and increasing, adding linseed, until I feed about one quart a day. Have the pens warm enough so that water will not freeze, but admitting of complete ventilation.

In feeding one quart a day of the mixed grain, I mix equal parts of each.

Should give turnips, apples, etc., to sheep before they lamb, with the grain ration mentioned. I place no special dependence on breeds, but look for the square, full quartered animal with round ribs.

Bro. Atherton—I am intensely interested in this subject, especially this peculiar phase, which includes early lambs. I have a number of acres in orchards. Now, had I better change from top dressing to sheep, and let them fertilize? My trees are trained low, and large sheep might injure them. This is experimental. Will the sheep thrive, and at the same time not injure the trees?

Mr. Butman—I am not authority, but I never saw a sheep too large for me. I want them as large as the Oxford Downs. My flocks have done a grand service for me in an old run-out orchard, which I purchased a few years ago. To-day they are bearing heavily. My plan is to turn out the orchards as fast as the trees get large enough. If they trim up the lower limbs they fruit on the rest of the tree. I would not advise the full bloods, neither Cotswolds nor Downs, but prefer a cross. My sheep are looked after and protected from storms in early spring and late fall. My flock of 72 averaged last year eight lbs. of wool. I keep as long as the sheep will breed. You must know the individual sheep if you would succeed in growing early lambs. One year's experience satisfied me that I couldn't afford to do without grain. I would rather have lambs come in April than March. Corn, cracked or ground, is too heating for lambs, and I prefer the linseed. Feed liberally, and as soon as the early lambs are on the market have the old sheep ready for the block.

After an hour spent about the tables spread with the good things, the sisters know so well how to provide, the friends gathered, filling the hall, and ready for the business of the afternoon.

Bro. C. M. Weston of Belgrade presented a grand array of facts in his paper on, "Care of an Orchard," a few of which we caught while he was speaking.

It is supposed that all varieties sprang from the European crab apple, but since then the introduction of the numberless kinds has been followed by a swarm of insect pests. In setting, prepare the land as for corn. Set carefully, being particular not to disturb the feeding fibres. Dress steadily, yearly, cultivate around each tree, and keep it well pruned. These steps followed will give sure results, but how few of us are able to keep up these good practices. Travel through any section, and how frequent the failures; but it was from want of care. Bad education is responsible for so many poor trees. Orcharding will pay with good practices. Rocky hillsides are good enough for me. Mulch heavily with straw, leaves, brakes, etc. In June wash with strong suds. The mulch will need to be repeated every two years, extending out farther and farther. Keep the weeds down in this way. Continue the feeding process regularly. Don't expect fruit without food. You can't get something from nothing. Let the sheep have the run of the orchard, increasing the grain ration as the feed fails. The use of commercial fertilizers I believe to be a good practice. To make orcharding profitable, as much depends upon handling as in growing fruit. Hand pick with great care, and store in a cool place until ready to ship. In packing, put up nothing not strictly first-class. Put your name on every barrel, and make a reputation by square dealing and honest goods. Marketing only No. 1 fruit, I have made more money than would be possible had I put in seconds. I know of no apple better for old Kennebec than the Baldwin. Grow good fruit, pack even, and stand behind every barrel.

In the discussion, Mr. Weston declared that mulching was a sure preventive of mice. Killing the grass effectually in this way the mice will not find their way to the tree. Mulching with straw from the machine will invite the mice. Using meadow hay, the opposite is true. This has been an exceptional year, and having no rain the mulch has not rotted and destroyed the grass and roots, hence the trouble we are having.

Mr. Butman—I have been obliged to do away with mulching, because of the presence of animals burrowing about and exposing the roots.

Mr. Atherton—Set trees not less than 30x30. Mulching thoroughly, and to the tips of the roots, saved my trees, and the fruit thereon, during the past season. It was a good investment. I am firmly convinced of the beneficial effects of spraying.

"How to Make Poultry Pay" was assigned to Lecturer Twitchell, who laid down a few fundamental principles, chief among them being adaptability to the business, an intense love for the poultry, and a well defined idea of the object to be gained. The profits of the industry were rehearsed, and the question of breeds discussed. Poultry raising is profitable, but to obtain the most, exacting conditions must be rigidly observed. The rule must be not the breed, but the individual bred for generations for a distinct purpose. The time has fully come when this work must be carried on with a singleness of purpose. It must be either the largest egg production or the earliest maturity and best form for market. The thought of combination should be cast one side. The hens will do what the breeder desires, provided he goes about his work with an intelligent idea. Breeds must be transformed to meet his fancy. Pure bred males must always be resorted to. Only the best layers kept for breeders; and the food supply, drawn from the most inexpensive sources, must be selected with sole thought of producing. Thus the question of cost per pound becomes secondary to make of product. Regularity in care and feeding, rations balanced to produce growth or eggs, comfortable buildings, and faithful persistent effort will insure satisfactory results.

Questions came thick and fast, and the time allotted the subject was fully taken. When the hour came for adjournment, not one but regretted that the day's work was over, so completely was the time filled, and so practical the suggestions of the several speakers. The dairy question, assigned to Bro. W. H. Keith, was carried forward to the January meeting at Winthrop.

The officers were prompt in performance of duty and the day fruitful to every visitor.

Such work as this will always compensate for driving many miles, and insure large attendance. For this Kennebec Pomona has long been noted, and it is evident that its reputation is to be maintained. Brother and sister Twitchell were received back into this Pomona, where they were first made members.

The first Wednesday in January will be the regular annual meeting for the election of officers, and by established precedent, this session will be held with Winthrop Grange, where it is desired that there may be a full attendance.

For the Maine Farmer.

Home Attachment—No 2.

Precautions.

I have heard it said by seafaring people, who had visited all parts of the world, that in no country that they ever visited was the climate so delightful as in the Eastern States of this country in summer. And of those States, Maine is not behind in this respect, as is abundantly testified by the multitudes that flock here for recreation and rest from all parts of the country.

But our winters are cold, and this is perhaps the greatest evil that we have to encounter. We cannot change this fact, the only relief consisting in adapting ourselves thereto, and ameliorating it as far as circumstances will permit. The necessity of adapting ourselves to circumstances and seeking relief from inconveniences, is not confined to Maine. The inhabitants of warmer climes do not unnecessarily expose themselves to a scorching sun, or put themselves in the way of a venomous serpent. And it is no disparagement to our country that with us similar precautions become necessary.

It is not to be denied that our climate has produced diseases that have carried off our people; but, though we cannot expect to live forever, it is clear that by suitable care and pains much relief can be had from those diseases. The prevailing disease of this class used to be consumption. This, if I mistake not, is less frequent now than formerly, but we have in its place the dreaded grippe and pneumonia. These last act quicker than consumption, and carry off their victims with less warning. And it is also a fact that they can be traced more directly to the climate. The prevalence of these diseases of late years has not been without a cause, and it becomes us to find out that cause, and if possible provide a remedy. In the absence of medical knowledge, I cannot point out any more available protection than caution and care in our habits of living. We should go warmly clothed, and should commence this the first of the winter. We should be careful, too, on going out to be as warmly dressed as we usually are. This suggestion may seem superfluous, as most people put on more clothes on going out. But in changing our daily clothes for a dress suit we often forget that a suit that is daily worn, and set to our body, is warmer than one not so fitted to the body, even if of as thick material. But this is not generally the case. Our dress clothes are usually finer and thinner. I know of many valuable lives being lost by inattention to this particular. But we should not go out as much as we do. The winter is our season of leisure, and therefore we have got in the habit of having evening meetings of almost every kind, in some cases taking up almost every evening of the week. This practice has been carried too far. No one should make a practice of going out to be exposed for any length of time to the air of our winter evenings.

I would not restrict our social propensities too much, but our main business and pleasure should be at home. Books, music, games, are all easily available, and should generally suffice. Again, our diet should be suited to the season. We need a greater quantity and richer food in winter. A gang of hands in the woods will eat nearly twice as much in December as they will in March. And this because nature requires an extra quantity of food to warm up the blood and fit the system to withstand the coming cold of January and February. The food should be rich, too. It is a fastidious squeamishness to deny the use of fat meat, at least in our case. With proper discretion, of course, we should eat fat pork and fat beef. We should eat more beef than we do and more cheese. Our bread should be more of corn and rye, too. Ah, how my mouth waters to think of the rye and Indian bread my mother used to make in days when I was a youngling!

Lest the art should be lost, and the present generation go down to death without the knowledge of the best way of living, I will give here the exact process of making rye and Indian bread. It is made of two-thirds Indian and one-third rye meal, well sifted. The Indian meal is scalded in a capacious bread trough, made flaring from the bottom, and fitted with a "sifting stick" laid across the length of it. After scalding the Indian, add the rye, and salt to taste, and mix well with the hands. Have the oven—a brick oven—heated to proper temperature by burning wood therein. Shovel out the coals and sweep the bottom with a husk broom moistened with water. Make out the loaves upon a "bread peel," which means a wooden shovel, and introduce them in proper order upon the bottom of the oven. If the oven is of proper temperature, the bread will bake without burning, and the crust will be tender and easily eatable, even that of the bottom of the loaves. This is a rich diet, and will give health and strength, and for a part of our bread is much to be preferred to the exclusive diet of wheat flour that obtains so generally at the present time.

The arrangement of our buildings has much to do with our comfort in winter. When the country was new, and there was much forest to break the wind, and when the danger of fire was greater than at present, it was proper to put the barn at a distance from the house. But now that there is little to protect from the sweeping winds, and when the heating apparatus of our houses is much improved, it is better to connect the house and barn by a shed, and be sure to so arrange as to have the benefit of the sun, and ward off the prevailing cold winds. And in these arrangements let not the comfort of our domestic animals be forgotten.

If these precautions, and more that might be named, were attended to, there would be as little of discomfort in our climate as in that of any other section.

ALBERT PEASE.

For the Maine Farmer.

Jottings by the Way.

When in Randolph, a pleasant call was made upon Mr. Henry Dow, now in his 91st year, still "paddling his own canoe," clear and keen for business. He is hale and hearty, has a good appetite, and the past fall, besides the chores about the house and stable, has picked some 75 bushels of apples from the trees, carrying a considerable part of them to the cellar by hand. Mr. Dow was a native of Wiscasset, but came to Pittston with his parents seventy-nine years ago, at which time there was but one set of buildings on the site of what is now Randolph village—the old "Hallowell Homestead." He has had the *Maine Farmer* nearly all its existence, and still enjoys it as well as ever.

Pleasant entertainment for a night was found at the house of B. F. Gould, Pittston, who has a nice farm and a nice set of farm buildings. He keeps both oxen and horses, good ones. He has a pair of oxen, 7 ft., 2 in., and a pair of nicely matched 3 years old steers, plump 6½ feet in the line. J. Gould has a pair of working oxen, 7 ft., 2 in., and a pair same size, 4 years old, good enough to take first premium at the South Windsor Fair.

Jas. Thurston, Clinton, has a very fine looking 4 years old filly, dark chestnut, weighing about 1000 lbs., standing 15½ hands, with remarkably good life and courage, and good trotting action. Her sire was Harbinger, dam by Dan Rysdyk, formerly owned by G. J. Shaw, and his dam is said to have been sired by old Rysdyk. Atwin Boothby, Clinton, has a brood mare by Gideon, dam by Millwockett 2 29, he by Gen. Knox. He has one by Crown Prince, dam thoroughbred, and one 2 years old, by Helmont, dam by Plato. He has the 4 years old stallion C. H. Nelson, by Nelson, dam by Morrill Knox, 2d dam by Winthrop Morrill. This is a fine looking young horse, weighing 1000 lbs., and standing 15½ hands, that can show 2.40 without having been handled for speed. He has been a premium winner for two years past at the Eastern Maine Fair, and Mr. B. claims that he has twice refused an offer of $6000 for him. He also has a 4 years old stallion by Echo, dam by Crown Prince; another fine looking colt, with good trotting action. The same mare has a colt by her side by C. H. Nelson. Her last year's colt, by the same sire, was sold when a weanling for $200. Mr. Boothby has sold one weanling this year for $144. He also has two colts besides those mentioned above, by C. H. Nelson, the dam of one being by J. S. Morrill's Empire Knox.

A pleasant dinner hour was enjoyed at the house of D. A. Blaisdell, Benton, who has a good farm and a good set of farm buildings. He cuts from sixty to seventy-five tons of hay, selling from thirty to thirty-five tons a year, and still his farm cuts more than in former years. Mr. B. for many years has dealt more or less in both horses and cows. Jos. Spencer, Benton, still has his brood mare, by Black Stranger, formerly known as Reynolds' Knox, dam by Geo. B. McLellan. This mare now has a weanling filly by Nelson's Wilkes, black, with four white legs, and stripe in face, that Mr. Spencer values very highly, thinking she shows signs of remarkable speed. Her colt, by Nelson, was sold one year since for $2000, when 18 months old. Besides these two colts, this mare has produced one that has trotted in 2.35, one that has been sold for $900, one by Broadway that sold when 17 months old for $200.

A pleasant call was made upon Mr. S. Hodgkins, Benton Falls, nearly 80 years of age, who has had the *Maine Farmer* something more than fifty years, and some thirty-five years since canvassed more or less for it in Penobscot and Aroostook counties. Some 60 years since he camped on the site of what is now Patten village, Penobscot county.

A pleasant Sabbath home was found with Chas. E. Warren and family, Winslow. Mr. W. has several years been chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and has once represented his district in the State legislature. He has one of the many good hay farms in this vicinity, cutting about sixty tons of hay, half of which is sold, and still the crop is increasing from year to year. He keeps some eight or ten high grade Jersey cows, selling about 1500 lbs. of butter a year at the door for 22 cents a pound. He has a brood mare, one of his farm span, bred by Gen. Tilton, sired by Constellation, dam by Gen. Knox, a great roader, kind in any place, the daughter of the family, 11 years old, having done the raking the past season, and driven her to the village with entire safety. One of her colts, by Dictator Chief, was sold for $300 when 4 years old; $300 were refused for one by Wilkes when one year old. Her weanling has been sold this fall for $150.

A. Hodges, in the same neighborhood, has a good farm, cutting about 75 tons of hay a year. He has raised sweet corn for the factory for some four or five years past, getting from $50 to $75 an acre, but he dresses just as well as he would for yellow corn. He has, since the 15th of April, sold 1100 lbs. of butter at wholesale, at Waterville. He keeps a flock of about 50 sheep, which pay $15 a ton for the hay fed. He has twelve horses and colts. He some years since had a brood mare, from which he raised eight colts, seven of which have been sold for about $1500. He has a 5 years old gelding by a son of Constellation, and a filly, same age, by Black Pilot, good for either work or the road. He has a remarkably fine looking and acting 4 years old filly, by Startle, a great roader, and someting of a trotter. He also has a matched pair, 3 years old, one by Winslow Boy, he by Young Rolfe, and one by Elmo.

When at Albion, pleasant entertainment was found at the house of N. R. Wellington, another man who cares well for his sweet corn, and gets from $50 to $65 an acre. His grain crop this year was about 600 bushels, at the rate of nearly or quite fifty bushels to the acre. He still retains a half interest with C. H. Nelson in two Nelson fillies, two and a half years old, from his Gideon mare, which is again bred to Nelson.

C. S. Wellington, mine host of the Albion Corner House, farmer and horseman, as well as landlord, raised 400 bushels of potatoes and 750 bushels of grain. He has driven his own horses the past season in twenty-four races, winning something in every race, except one, and first money in nearly half the number. He has sold $1,300 worth of horse stock the present season.

J. S. Morrill, Albion, still has Empire Knox, something more than twenty years old, one of the few stallions still in the stall, sired by Gen. Knox. He is smooth and limber as a colt, and can show a good trotting gait. He has never been trained for speed, but has shown quarters in 37 seconds.

A pleasant dinner hour was enjoyed at the home of Otis Meader, Albion, Secretary of Kennebec County Pomona Grange. He keeps from fourteen to eighteen high grade Jersey cows, selling the butter at a good price in Massachusetts. He had three and three-fourths acres in corn the past season, getting a yield of fully 100 bushels of ears to the acre. On three acres beans were planted with the corn, yielding eighty-four stacks, estimated at one-half bushel to the stack. On three-quarters of an acre an extra hill of corn was planted, instead of beans, the yield of corn being nearly doubled. Mr. Meader thinks he shall plant no more beans with corn, and I think he will give the readers of the *Farmer* the cost per bushel of the corn.

G. B. Wood, Albion, is among the best farmers in town, and has had the *Maine Farmer* ever since he kept house, more than thirty years. His fifty sheep the past season yielded $4 per head in wool and lambs.

J. B. Besse & Son, proprietors of Maple Grove Farm, Albion, have the thorough bred Percheron stallion Ohio Prince, bought in March 90 of May Bell, Toledo, Ohio, weight 1550 lbs., height strong 16 hands, a fine horse of the kind. They also have a brood mare Percheron and Clydsdale, 4 years old, weight 1300 lbs., with weanling, by Ohio Prince, estimated to weigh 700 lbs. at 5 months old. They also have a weanling by Ohio Prince from a 1100 lb. mare larger than the above. They have a valuable brood mare by Dictator Chief, dam by Gideon, that has had three colts. They now have a stallion from her foaled May 30th 1890 by their stallion Abbottonian, that weighed 810 lbs. when one year old. Abbottonian was sired by Mambrino Dudley 2.19¾, he by Woodford Mambrino 2.21½; dam Muse by Winthrop Morrill.

He has a remarkable kind disposition, is powerfully muscled, and has plenty of substance with good strong bone of finest texture and superior trotting action.

C. S. A.

Horse Department.

Did it occur to any one that a study of the bony constructions of a horse would tell the great story of its adaptability to special lines of work, some for the saddle, others for the road? Supposing we have the straight backed roadster, with long, sloping quarter and free stifle action. That horse can go. Give him his head and how he reaches out, the spinal arch lifted to allow the freer play of the legs. Get the check or overdraw and secure that head. Bring it up according to the dictates of fashion. What is the result? As the head rises the spine curves downward. Can the action be as free as before? Certainly not. That drop of the spine is an impediment to the muscles of the legs. Try it and see. Take measurements just back of the saddle with the head as low as the level of the withers, then lift the head to the position secured in driving "to give style," and see how materially the line of the spine is depressed. There's a lesson here which for humanity's sake should be heeded. If we continue to hitch up the head and consequently lower the back, and of course the body, additional tension is thrown upon the abdominal muscles, the stride is contracted and finally its power reduces, because it is a fact that muscles not used soon lose power. It is true of retention as well as of extension, and the check has without doubt shortened the natural stride of many a promising colt.

The full force of these remarks apply only to the extreme use of the relics of barbarity, but it is surprising how rapidly one drifts to an extreme as the animal becomes accustomed to the strain. For the sake of greater road qualities as well as greater comfort to the animal, remove the check, or slacken, until the horse can drop its head to a level with the body. *Blackwood's Magazine* reminds horsemen that along the top of a horse's neck runs a massive sinew, strong enough to support the leverage of the head. It is attached to several vertebræ nearer the shoulder, then it runs free over the crest and becomes attached again to the vertebræ nearest the poll. When the head is pulled by the cruel check into the position decreed by man's vanity, the vertebræ under the crest press hard into the sinew and cause intense suffering, sometimes setting up the inflammation known as poll evil.

If any one thinks there is money in breeding and growing ordinary horses the sooner the mind is disabused of the idea the better. The condition predicted by the *Farmer* is here and the volume is swelling rapidly. Having a little time, an hour was spent looking over a lot of Western horses in the Boston stables a few days ago. The so called chunks, sound, blocky built without serious outs, save that they gave no evidence of positive worth, were being picked up by the car loads for from $82 to $110. The plugs, a name applied to the same general class having blemishes, greater or less, were still cheaper. Two or three car loads of these came into Maine while we were there. They will largely be distributed over the farms and the mares, many of them, used for breeding. This is a plain statement of fact, and yet any one who will pause long enough to take a second thought, will see that the man who sells a Maine grown animal and replaces with one of these for the sake of the twenty-five or fifty dollars saved, is surely committing slow suicide. There is no other alternative.

These chunks are negative, save in weight, and that represents so much corn. Its an expensive way to buy fat even though the gross price seems low.

Looking at the business as a whole, nothing but injury can result from the present policy.

Maine is already loaded with commonplace stock and there is no money in it, neither will there be next year or the year after.

We cannot go on producing horses for the prices named and yet there are hundreds grown in the State which would not sell for more. This is not a question of breeds, but of individuals. There must be something positive to give value, and negative stock can be found everywhere. Stop the purchase of these indifferently bred colts. Work out the present supply of poorer as best one may, and get into something better. That's the lesson to be read, all through the sale stables of Boston, as plainly as though printed in large type and hung over the doors. Good horses are wanted.

Size *with merit* will insure a sale at fair prices.

Size with style and road qualities will insure profit. These are wanted. The others are not.

Poultry Department.

Don't carry the surplus stock beyond the holidays. Be sure that the poor layers are weeded out. Every hen kept which doesn't produce two eggs a week is kept at a loss. Now is the time when they should be shelling out regularly. It don't do to feed a lot of idle stock. There's no money in the business. Every animal should be earning something right along. This may come by growth or production. The food of support is constantly to be provided and if there is no return, then surely there is a dead weight for some other animal to carry. This poultry business is a fussy one, and all the little details need to be looked after sharply. Then it pays. The keeping of a hundred hens that do not lay will soon eat up all the profit. If failure comes it's in the man, not the birds.

Rational Method of Feeding Poultry.

The next decade is likely to witness a much more rational system of feeding poultry than has the past—a system that will not only be much cheaper but more promotive of health and more productive of eggs and growth. While it is true that quite an amount of food, rich in certain elements, is necessary for the formation of eggs, it is equally true that there is, and has been, an almost universal waste of concentrated foods in the manner of feeding that is customarily practiced. This can readily be seen when the character of poultry droppings is considered. Its great richness—particularly in the nitrogenous elements—shows how much valuable food has passed through the system unappropriated either for egg production or growth. There are too many evils attendant upon feeding poultry almost wholly on concentrated food, such as grains of various kinds, particularly corn. In the first place, they are too expensive; nor is the expense less because one raises the grain. It is not sufficiently bulky, and is too fattening, thus bringing on a condition which is not favorable to egg production but disposes the fowls to diseases of various kinds, and also has a tendency to bring on the incubating fever, since a hen scarcely ever desires to sit while unduly lean.

The best method is to feed fowls as other stock is fed, upon a various ration of bulky and concentrated foods, such as ensilage, roots, chaffed clover, oatmeal, and bran. Clover is one of the best foods that can be given provided, of course, that the ration is properly balanced by grain and other food. The idea of feeding hay to poultry may seem absurd to some persons because they have never seen its good effects. Moreover, it is not to be fed dry, but in a finely divided and moist condition. Where clover can be made into ensilage cheaper it will be very valuable in that form, but the most convenient method for general use seems to be the following, which the writer has practiced with success: The clover should be cut when in the blossom, either of the first or second crop, and cured without much exposure to the sun. Let it be cut, and when wilted put it into bunches. Before it begins to heat, it should be aired by being rebunched. When it has cured enough in this way to keep well, if thrown on a scaffolding, or on top of a mow, it should be taken in. Special clover cutters are in the market, or the hay may be put several times through a common hay cutter, the advantage of the former being economy of time, since the clover cutter cuts fine enough when the hay is put through but once.

This finely cut material should be steamed by pouring boiling hot water upon each bucketful that it is desired to use, and allowing it to stand until well softened. The moist hay can then have equal parts of oat meal and bran mixed with it, when it will be eaten by fowls with great relish. Clover in itself is a valuable egg forming food, and also assists by its bulkiness in keeping the system in a more healthy condition. It may well form half the ration consumed by a fowl during the day. The other portion, if eggs or growth are desired, should be largely of such articles as wheat or bran, oats, lean meat, and milk, with little or no corn.—W., in *American Agriculturist*.

Woman's Department.

Tired Mothers.

[In response to a request, this poem is sent by Mrs. Lillian Stone of South Vassalboro.]

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers, folding yours so tight;
You do not prize this blessing over much—
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness. A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day;
We are so dull and thankless, and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me
That, while I bore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft and tenderly
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night, when you sit down to rest,
You miss this elbow from your tired knee,
This restless, curling head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue, that chatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hand had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into the grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heartache then.

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my home once more;

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;
My singing birdling from its nest has flown;
The little boy I used to kiss is dead.

MARY RILEY SMITH.

The Family Living-Room.

I suppose, if the question were asked, which room in the house should be made the most attractive, there would be advocates for every room; but it seems to me that my best plea would be made for this room, call it library or sitting-room, as you like.

Keep your aesthetic tints for your parlor, your dainty furnishings for the sleeping-rooms, your polished woods and bright silver and china for you dining-rooms, but keep the brightest and most attractive things for this room. If you can afford but one open fire, let it be here; for we all confess to its cheerful charm, and let us have it where we can enjoy it most. Although mottoes are not to be often advised, still "East or West, Home is Best," could be appropriately carved over your mantel. Let warm colors predominate. In the summer have clean, cool matting on the floor; in winter, thick rugs. If the most comfortable chair has been set apart as belonging to the parlor, set custom at defiance and bring it here.

Have generous cushions on your broad couch, making it a veritable "Sleepy Hollow." Have some of your best pictures on the wall, so that the eyes may be cheered without taking a special trip to the dim region known among the country people as the "best room," but don't transform the walls of this room into a photographer's display. Have the latest magazines and papers where if one has a few moments, he can easily improve them.

Put your writing desk in a light corner, and have it well supplied with stationery. Work-baskets are nowadays things of beauty, so yours may stand well in sight. This room may have to do double, perhaps triple duty as library, sewing-room and nursery. Your machine and work-basket may have to stand in the lightest corner, and the floor may have to be litered with playthings, if you have among your blessings children. But teach them to put away their own things. I find a box covered with cretonne, with the cover padded and put on with hinges, a most convenient thing. It holds all the treasures so dear to the little ones, and when the small owner is asleep, makes a very respectable divan.

Peculiarities of Women.

This is what a few French experts have to say about women:

Women never weep more bitterly than when they weep with spite.—[A. Ricard.

When women cannot be revenged they do as children do—they cry.—[Cardan.

Woman is a flower that exhales her perfume only in the shade.—[Lamennais.

Take the first advice of a woman; under no circumstances the second.—[Proverb.

Women are too imaginative and to sensitive to have much logic.—[Mme. du Deffaud.

Women are extremists—they are either better or worse than men.—[La Bruyere.

There is no torture that a woman would not suffer to enhance her beauty.—[Montaigne.

Woman is a charming creature who changes her heart as easily as her gloves.—[Balzac.

Women distrust men too much in general and not enough in particular.—[Commerson.

Women are constantly the dupes or the victims of their extreme sensitiveness.—[Balzac.

A woman forgives everything but the fact that you do not covet her.—[A. de Musset.

O woman! It is thou that causes the tempests that agitate mankind.—[J. J. Rousseau.

Women love always; when earth slips from them they take refuge in heaven.—[Anon.

Popular Colors this Winter.

In colors this season the blues are rather gray in hue, while the grays either have a tinge in lavender or lilac, or else show a greenish hue deepened into mignonette or sage, writes Isabel A. Mallon in the December *Ladies' Home Journal*. The heliotropes are more than ever suited to those brunettes who have a clear complexion, but the woman who is unfortunate enough to be sallow should never wear or premit to be near her any shade of the delicate hue. But the glaring emerald green is not only at once trying, but loud, and can not be commended even for the much quoted lady who has the skin of a peach. The popularity of black is very great. The soft wools, or mixtures of silk and wool being shown special favor. A black wool gown is always refined and lady-like. So she who can get only one gown will be wise in choosing that it shall be entirely in the fashion by being black.

HIS MOTHER. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew says: My mother was a woman of broad culture and a great reader. She was intensely religious, and believed in the efficacy of church attendance on the Sabbath. She did not care for money, and never gave any advice in regard to it. Rich people did not impress her, but she was never tired of enthusiastically speaking of the honors of life and of men who had become famous as statesmen, orators or authors. She pleaded so earnestly and urgently the duty of going to church that I am as uncomfortable now for the remainder of the week if absent from service at least once on Sunday, as I was when a boy. She valued education beyond all acquisitons, and her consant injunction was to get knowledge. Her often repeated remark was: "It requires little money to live, and anybody who tries can earn it, but very few can win distinction. Strive for that."

DOUGHNUTS. In many families doughnuts are entirely excluded, and probably with reason, for some doughnuts eaten by some people would be entirely indigestible; but surely good doughnuts may be occasionally eaten at the farmer's table with impunity. The following recipe, if carefully followed, ought to give good results: One cup sugar and two tablespoonfuls melted butter well creamed together; add one egg, one cup sweet milk, one-fourth teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar. Much depends upon the frying. The fat should be hot enough not to soak them. Put a porous paper in the bottom of the pan to absorb what fat remains on them when they are taken from the kettle. They should be light, delicate, and free from grease.

MANNERS IN CHILDREN. If we desire children to be courteous we must treat them with respect, says Elizabeth Scovil. They will infallibly copy our manners; so we must take care that they are the best. Let us be careful of their feelings as we wish them to be of those others. When it is necessary to administer repoof, let it be given in private. Many children are very sensitive on this point, and they feel acutely, although they cannot put their emotions in words. To tell a child in public that it has been rude, or lacking in good breeding, is as unwarrantable as it would be to tell a guest so. It is no excuse to say that we are trying to teach it to do better; we can do this with greater effect if we take it aside at the first convenient moment and gently point out where the error was, and what should be done the next time.

Show me the teacher who plays with his pupils at recess; who instructs them in new and beneficial sports; who by his own example excites a healthy emulation among his pupils for physical perfection; who visits them when sick, carrying flowers, kind words and good cheer; who invites them to his home or boarding place and helps them to spend a pleasant evening or afternoon in social culture; all the while watching with the eye, and guiding with the mind to keep them from any wrong, and I will show you a man who exerts more good for the human family than the owner of much gold, and whose chances for future happiness are beyond the reach of ministers. He is a humanitarian in every sense of the word.

WHEAT GEMS. Two cups sour milk, two cups flour, pinch of salt, teaspoon of soda, tablespoon of sugar, one egg. Beat up quickly and bake in hot gem-pans in a quick oven. Graham gems are excellent made by the same rule, only using graham instead of wheat flour, and adding a little more.

Boiled eggs, to slice nicely, should be put over the fire in cold water, and should remain 15 minutes after the water begins to boil, and allowed to cool in the same water. If cooled by dropping them into cold water they will not peel smoothly.

Woman is all smiles when her husband brings home a seal cloak, but frowns most him when he comes from breaking a seal.

Never leave the cover off the tea canister.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Dec. 17, 1891.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in west Kennebec county.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in Aroostook county.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, is an authorized Agent of the *Farmer*.

Commissioner of Navigation Bates, in his annual report, says the American ships are better in almost all respects than those built in England.

The man who threw the bomb in Russell Sage's office, New York, has been identified by his clothing and his teeth as Henry L. Norcross of Boston, a young broker, and evidently insane.

Our Brunswick correspondent writes: Three sisters, Miss Susan Chace, Mrs. James Pennell and Mrs. Jacob Pennell, all died within the past ten days of pneumonia. Their ages were between 73 and 80 years.

In view of the many lantern accidents in the country, setting fire to barns and outbuildings, a fortune awaits the man who will invent an absolutely safe lantern; one that if accidentally overturned, will not set fire to combustible material.

The New Hampshire Supreme Court has denied the petition of Isaac Sawtell, the confessed slayer of his brother, for a new trial. Now let us hear no more from this despicable wretch until his worthless neck is stretched.

It is reported that the President intends to nominate Hon. Wm. L. Putnam, of Portland, as one of the new United States circuit Judges. There are nine Judges to be appointed and it is believed that two of them will be northern democrats.

It is said that proceedings will be begun against the American Bobbin, Shuttle and Spool Company on the ground that it is a monopoly. The concern is organized under the Maine law, and operates factories in Maine and New Hampshire.

Pierre McConville, Esq., has been appointed financial agent of the Aroostook Condensed Milk Company of Maine. The manufacture of condensed milk is an industry which is bound to be a success and to increase rapidly. It will be a new industry for Maine, and preparations are being made for the business on a large scale.

Additional interest is given to the coming dinner of the Boston Business Men's Association, by the acceptance of Secretary Blaine to speak on the occasion. He will speak on the subject of Reciprocity. He will be accompanied to Boston by Senor Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, Minister Mendonca of Brazil, Minister Romero of Mexico, and Balet-Braza, the minister from Venezuela to this country. The dinner will come off on the 7th of January.

There is no doubt but the trend of public sentiment in Massachusetts is towards no-license. Last week Somerville voted against the saloons for the eleventh time; Cambridge did the same for the sixth successive year, by a slightly diminished majority, after a hard fight; Brockton voted "No" for the fifth year in succession; Chelsea, after a very exciting contest, held to the no-license policy for the critical second year; and Haverhill, which voted for license last year, reversed that action this year. And so did the city of Worcester.

The *Portland Press* appears to its readers in a new and enlarged form, changing from folio to quarto, with eight pages. It is also printed on a stereotype web-perfecting press of high speed, manufactured by Walter Scott & Co., the well known printing press makers of Plainfield, New Jersey. This press is capable of delivering the complete eight-page *Daily Press*, all folded, at the extraordinary rate of 10,000 copies per hour, or over 160 per minute. All the leading newspapers of the country must inevitably come to the eight-page form.

The trial of Dr. Graves at Denver, for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby, continues, and the evidence against the prisoner, though wholly circumstantial, is exceedingly strong. Dr. Graves was the only person in the world who had any motive—his being a financial one—and that he had prepared and mailed the poison which had caused the death of Mrs. Barnaby. It has been proved, beyond a doubt, that the death was caused by arsenic poisoning, and the poison was taken from the bottle. The drift of the testimony seems to point very strongly to the guilt of Dr. Graves.

A veteran and talented editor has gone. Hon. N. A. Horton of Salem, Mass., editor of the old *Salem Gazette*, died on Monday, of pneumonia, after only a week's illness. Mr. Horton was born in Salem on April 16, 1830. On graduating from the Salem high school he entered the office of the *Salem Gazette* as an apprentice. He rose step by step through all the grades, until in 1854 he became a partner and editor, and his connection with the paper continued up to the time of his death. He has made the *Gazette* very influential. He was a fine writer, his opinion always being entitled to the highest respect.

Think of losing your finger without discovering it until afterwards. That is what Archie Burquait, a Lewiston furniture dealer, did. Two men were helping him lift a stove into a wagon. He had on a pair of gloves. They all stooped, and some one said, "Now," and the stove was set in the wagon body on top of one of Archie's fingers. He pulled out his fingers with a jerk, and adjusted the stove to ride all right. In a minute or two, but not at the time, he felt a pain in his finger, and pulling off the glove found that the end of the finger beyond the last joint remained in the glove. It was cut completely off by the sharp bottom edge of the stove.

Friday, Nov. 20th, Burton Kinney left his home in Deering, to take the Pullman train forBoston. Nothing was heard from him until Saturday, when his wife received the follwing note:

"Am headed for home. Left New York several days since. Head all gone. Everything gone. I found a cent and bought a postal to let you know something happened." [Signed] "BURT."

It is presumed that Mr. Kinney is walking back from New York, but with his mind so broken that he is unable to explain his condition to any one who could render him aid. The cause of Mr. Kinney's disappearance is yet to be explained, although the letter gives evidence that he has been suffering from some mental trouble. Mr. Kinney is the proprietor of the Lamson photographic studio in Portland. His business affairs are said to be all right.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Aroostook Condensed Milk Company was held in Bangor, Monday, and President I. C. Libby of Burnham presided. There was a large attendance, including Messrs. F. O. Buzzell and C. E. Mitchell of Bangor, C. W. Shaw, E. R. Dow, I. T. Murch, E. W. Leavitt and Freeman Merrill, Dr. A. T. Harvey and Mr. Judkins of Newport, Mr. A. F. Merrill of Waterville, and Mr. Dolley of Boston. The meeting was held for the purpose of considering the question of issuing preferred stock to complete the factory. It was decided not to do so, as the demand for the common stock was considered to be sufficient to meet all needs. It was voted to instruct Mr. F. O. Buzzell to make a contract for placing in position two boilers and an engine for power and heating purposes. Every effort will be made to have the factory in operation by May 1st, or earlier. The milk from 4500 cows can be obtained when needed, and eventually 50,000 pounds of condensed milk per day will be manufactured.

FROM AROOSTOOK TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD. The *Farmer* has always been a stalwart and persistent advocate of the building of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, which will open up a most valuable section of our State to the business of the country. We again call attention to the subject at this time, for the purpose of urging the opening of the subscription books of the corporation to the general public. There are many business men and farmers interested in the project, who do not care to have the small amounts which they could afford to subscribe appear in contrast with the heavy figures put down by capitalists. Open the books for popular subscriptions to the preferred stock of $100, $50, or even $25, and we are certain that a handsome sum in the aggregate could be obtained. The friends of the road are not confined to Aroostook or Penobscot county, as would speedily appear if this popular subscription should be inaugurated.

Aroostook has now an outlet by the New Brunswick road, which has recently become a portion of the Canadian Pacific system. But it is a very circuitous route, and the freight tariff is very high. It costs nearly 50 per cent. of the value of potatoes and other farm produce to get it to market. The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad will be direct, and all of it built in the State of Maine. It will reach all the important towns, and will open very many superior water powers, which will at once be improved. Considerable information has been given the last few years in regard to Aroostook county, but it may be well to repeat a few facts here. It contains 6,800 square miles. It is four times as large as Rhode Island, and nearly as large as New Hampshire. It is covered with primeval forests except where settlements have been made. There is a large area covered with sugar maple, birch and beech, and in the northern half of the county pine, spruce, hemlock and fir predominate. Cedar is also in abundance. The surface of the county is undulating or rolling, with very few mountains or high hills. The soil is a wonderfully rich loam from two to three feet deep. There are but few stones. Potatoes and other root crops, grass and the cereal grains are easily raised in great abundance. The average yield of potatoes is two hundred bushels to the acre, and the average of wheat and oats is much greater per acre than in the Western or Southern States. It is also one of the best stock raising sections. It is already noted for its fine horses, cattle and sheep.

There has been a very rapid growth in the last 18 years. The potato crop has increased from 40,000 to 6,000,000 bushels, hay from nothing to 20,000 tons, the shingle industry thirty millions to three hundred millions. The freight on the railroad has increased from 5,000 to 200,000 tons. There is now annually one hundred million feet of logs run down the St. John River, which would find their way to market much cheaper by the new road. The timber could be manufactured into lumber at the various water powers, and the refuse spruce and poplar would be converted into wood pulp for paper, for which there is an increasing demand. The water is of the purest quality and especially desirable for the manufacture of paper and pulp.

The business men of Maine, as well as elsewhere, are taking hold of the enterprise with great enthusiasm. The county of Aroostook has voted $500,000 for the railroad, and its business men are subscribing liberally for the stock. Nearly $200,000 has been taken in Bangor, and handsome subscriptions have been received from other cities in the State. Merchants in Boston are also taking a large amount of stock. The enterprise is one that will be of great value to all New England as well as to the State of Maine, and especially are our own people interested. Open the books, gentlemen, for a popular subscription, and test the interest of our people in this noble enterprise.

The survey of the main line has been completed from a point on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad in Brownville, through Houlton, Presque Isle and Caribou, ending at a point on the St. John River at Van Buren. The route has been found to be a much less costly one to build than was anticipated.

MAINE CENTRAL. The annual report of the Maine Central Railroad, which we have received through the courtesy of the officers, shows that the road has enjoyed its usual prosperity during the past year.

The number of passengers from the Augusta station is 71,433, and the earnings therefrom are $55,766.32. From the Hallowell station, 29,916, earnings therefrom, $11,786.19; Gardiner, 68,279, earnings, $38,-637.07; Waterville, 55,867, earnings, $52,-480.48; South Gardiner, 18,457, earnings, $6,117.35. Freight received at the Augusta station during the year is 29,050 tons, and earnings therefrom are $30,953 57; freight forwarded, 14,607 tons, and the earnings, $19,505.36; freight received at Waterville, 28,029 tons, and earnings, $49,013.19; freight forwarded from there, 8,756 tons, and earnings, $14,675.95. Freight received at Gardiner, 32,565 tons, and earnings, $42,-640.89; forwarded, 35,055, and earnings, $48,137.19. South Gardiner, freight received, 4,524, earnings, $3,584.25; forwarded, 5,885, earnings, $8,166.13. Freight received at Hallowell, 3,739, earnings, $1,585.-71; forwarded 9,567 tons, earnings, $13,-044.81.

There is a surplus this year of $17,691.52, against $90,126.65 last year. But this decrease in the amount of the surplus is not due to any falling off in the business of the road, as is shown:

	1890.	1891.
Gross earnings	$4,270,230 17	$4,363,979 99
Expenses	2,858,666 77	2,942,377 66
Net earnings	$1,411,563 40	$1,421,602 03

The net earnings of this year are larger than last by $10,038.63. But the charges against these net earnings are larger than last year:

	1890.	1891.
Rent of leased lines	$284,655 75	$360,093 05
Interest	821,165 00	828,189 46
Dividends, 6 per cent. on stock	215,616 00	215,628 00
Total	$1,321,436 75	$1,403,910 51

This shows an increase of $82,473.76 in the charges against the net earnings, of which $175,437.30 is for greater expense of leased lines this year than last. The additional expenses have been upwards of $4,-000 on the Portland & Ogdensburg, and upwards of $70,000 on the Hereford & Upper Coos Railway.

The total number of passengers transported for the year was 1,967,695.

The total amount of freight transported over the main line and branches for the year was 1,707,155 tons.

The number of miles run by passenger trains was 1,596,254; and by freight trains, 1,340,235; and by working trains, switching, etc., 1,220,470; making a total number of miles run 4,155,959.

The locomotive equipment has been increased during the year by ten engines. The road increased its car equipment as follows: Platform freight cars, 236; box cars, 100; coal cars, 100; freight saloon cars, 7; snow plows, 2; baggage cars, 4; first-class passenger cars, 4.

Eight miles of side track have been laid, and 63½ miles of track have been ballasted, using 88,080 cubic yards of gravel.

New passenger stations have been constructed at Crawford's, Bancroft, Great Works, Farmingdale, Lewiston, upper station, Riverton, Jefferson, Guildhall, Concord and Montreal Junction and Lancaster.

First class iron bridges have been erected at Mattawamkeag, Molunkus, Bancroft, Sewall's Creek, Sabattis Stream, Little River, Perley's, Poole's, Gardiner Sluice, Gambo, John's River and Hiram.

The Waldoboro *News* says: "Benjamin W. Eugley, who is now in his eighty-fourth year, has been a subscriber and constant reader of the *News* since it was established. He has taken the *Maine Farmer* more than fifty years. He lives on the farm where he was born Aug. 7th, 1808. His grandfather, Barnard (or Bernhart) Eugley, was born in Germany, and came here when he was fourteen years old."

Mrs. Hannah E. Kirke Murphy, died at her home in North Guilford, Sept. 26th, her age, was 74 years, 8 months and 1 day. She was born in Sidney; her maiden name was Trask and she experienced a hope in Christ 29 years ago. Since that time she has lived an examplary Christian life, honest and true in dealing with every person, pitiful and kind to the poor and needy; none ever went hungry or empty from her door; none knew her but to love her.

Mayor Mathews was on Tuesday re-elected Mayor of Boston, by a plurality of 15,086.

Maine State Grange.

The eighteenth annual session of the Maine State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, opened at Coburn Hall, Skowhegan, Tuesday morning. On the previous evening a grand reception was given the members by the citizens, at Coburn Hall, calling out a large number. Partridge's Orchestra was in attendance, and after the rendering of an excellent selection, President Lewis Anderson, of the Skowhegan Board of Trade, addressed the meeting as follows:

Four years ago, the Maine State Grange held its convention in Skowhegan, and it would seem as though their impressions then led them to consider this a good place in which to meet, for they are with us again for the same purpose. Perhaps because of the excellent hotels for which this town is justly noted, for we have no reason to doubt that agriculturists can judge a fresh chicken or a good beef steak, and a good living generally, as well as the most fastidious traveling men, who constantly sound the praises of our hotels everywhere.

It may have been because Skowhegan is the "garden spot of Maine," certainly one of the most beautiful localities, famed alike as a healthy resort and for the purity of its waters and its morals.

There can be no question but that farmers, when away from home and thirsty, prefer the best, and to partake of it in good company. It may be for some reason which I am unable to guess.

For as most of you know, I am neither a Yankee nor a farmer, and am very likely away off in my conjectures. One thing is certain, however, that the Grange has in this instance, as in many others, shown its good judgment in again making choice of this town. I am not so fortunate as to be familiar with the inside workings of the Grange, but believe its main objects to be to promote the general well being of the farming community, to study the various means and methods of agriculture, and to improve on the present methods of husbandry, and wifery, too, if you please, for you have taken the ladies with you into this organization, and in this you are wise. In short, your aim is to become better acquainted, to learn from each other how best to make your farms more productive, and when your products reach the market, to sell and buy together, working for the general good; and the results which have attended your efforts in this direction prove that they have been fruitful and advantageous.

It is also your aim to bring business men, manufacturers and farmers into the closest and most friendly relations possible, and I am glad this evening, in behalf of the business men, manufacturers, and all citizens of this community, to reciprocate this desire. We all cheerfully concede the great importance of agriculture, on account of the capital and numbers engaged in it, their intelligence and patriotism, and because of the indispensable character of their products.

It is not my purpose, though, to enter at length upon topics of this kind. Other gentlemen are here who are better qualified to entertain you on these matters, and I will not inflict a long speech upon you, for we have not come here to be talked to death, or to be tired with it.

As President of the Skowhegan Board of Trade, and in behalf of that organization and our citizens generally, it becomes my pleasant duty this evening to bid all of you, ladies and gentlemen of the Grange, who have come here from distant towns and homes throughout the State, a very cordial and hearty welcome. You have done us honor in coming among us in this way, and we desire to acknowledge it, and we hope your session may prove so satisfactory and profitable to each and all of you that you will again and again resolve to have your conventions in the good old town of Skowhegan.

Dr. Twitchell, not being able to be present and respond to the address of welcome, as arranged, sent the following letter:

AUGUSTA, Dec. 14, 1891.

Hon. Lewis Anderson, President Skowhegan Board of Trade: My Dear Sir: A severe accident to a member of my family, which occurred to-day, prevents my being present to join in the social gathering this evening, and respond to the hearty words of welcome which I know the Skowhegan citizens will extend the Maine State Grange. I want to thank you and your associates for the kind invitation, and testify my appreciation of your generosity in providing this banquet. Let me assure you, the order is worthy all such attention on the part of the business men in other circles. The day has passed, thank God, when to call a man "a granger" carries aught of reproach. The positive work of the order in helpful directions has resulted in a complete change of sentiment.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trade, think you it would have been possible to call together such a representation of agricultural workers as might have been seen on your streets four years ago, and will be seen this week, if it were not that a high and noble purpose filled their hearts? As the result of an intimate and extended acquaintance with the patrons of the State, I would that I might stand before you and bear testimony to what is being accomplished for the uplifting of the standards of agriculture, in accordance with the demands of the hour, for the purification of the social atmosphere, through the cultivation of fraternal relations, and for the introduction and successful adoption of courses of study which will counteract certain tendencies at present drawing away from the farm homes of Maine. There's not a worthy enterprise, not a humanizing or christianizing influence, but has for its ally the Grange.

Gentlemen, permit me to urge that, while engrossed in business, conscious of the power resulting from concentration of interests, you carry ever the thought of your dependence upon the agricultural toilers who feed the world. In all efforts for the advance of their interests, let your hearty sympathy and assistance be manifest. Doing this, you will surely render town, county, State, and this order the best possible service, and out of united action will flow greater prosperity to all.

Trusting the evening may be one long to be remembered by all, and regretting my inability to join you, I remain

Very respectfully yours,
G. M. TWITCHELL,
Lecturer Maine State Grange.

Addresses were also made by Ex-Gov. Robie, E. P. Coffin, Edward Wiggin, and A. W. Gould.

Somehow the patrons of Maine enjoy coming to Skowhegan to attend State Grange sessions. Four years ago there was a large attendance, but this year overruns anything in the history of the order. Almost if not quite one hundred and sixty Granges are represented, there being over two hundred voting members, while of the fourth degree members fully five hundred crowded into the hotels and boarding houses of this enterprising town. Not only is the attendance large, but the interest far exceeds anything in the past. It is eminently a working body, full of enthusiasm. Scattered through the hall could be seen the representative members from all parts of the State. The reception was a complete success, and the citizens "did themselves proud." The hall is made attractive by banners, hung by the subordinate Granges of the county, while the stage, at each end, bears the fruits of field, garden and orchard, very neatly arranged. The members of Skowhegan Grange have just stirred themselves to arrange every detail. Worthy Master Hunt's address, which we give in full, gives evidence of skill and careful preparation, and a good grasp of the scope of the order:

State Master Hunt's Annual Address.

Worthy Patrons of the Maine State Grange: In compliance with the requirements of the constitution of our order, we meet to-day in the eighteenth annual session, to consider such measures as may tend to the advancement of our order and the great class we represent.

We have come to this beautiful village of Skowhegan, nestling in the fertile valley of the Kennebec, and are met by the representative citizens thereof, whose words of welcome are backed up by their acts of hospitality. Coming as we do from different parts of our beloved State, fresh from the fields where kind nature has more lavishly than usual bestowed her bounties, rejoicing in an abundant harvest, and a better general outlook for farmers, we have reason to rejoice and lift up our hearts and voices in grateful thanksgiving to Him who has promised a seed time and harvest and in whom the laborer places his faith and trust. While under all these favorable circumstances we are prone to make merry, let us pause and remember the fallen and shed the silent tear of sympathy with the afflicted, those whose hearts and lives have been made sad indeed through the dispensation of that Divine Author of our being, to whose mandates all must bow in reverential submission and from whose decree there is no appeal.

For the first time in the history of our order in Maine has our State Grange been bereft by death of its official leader. And for the first time on that account has the State Grange been opened by its overseer acting as master. On the 27th day of last March the sad intelligence was heralded throughout our State, that our good old grange ship had lost her master, that notwithstanding every effort was made for his recovery, he sank to rise no more in mortal form forever. Our members were shocked by this sad news, and none more so than the second officer in command, realizing as he did the great responsibility resting upon him through this sad dispensation. But relying upon the fidelity of the officers and members, your overseer, through the constitution now master, grasped the situation and through their assistance and his own endeavors has striven to keep our good old ship on her course and sufficiently off shore to be safe from financial breakers, and has brought her to port, as he trusts you will find, with clean hull, garnished decks and full freighted with fraternal love. I would respectfully recommend that a time be set apart at this session for memorial service and that a page suitably inscribed be set apart in our journal of proceedings in memory of our deceased worthy master.

FINANCES.

You are aware that from the balance in our treasury at each session the expenses of the State Grange the following year must be paid. By report of treasurer at Belfast December, 1889, the balance on hand was $2669.40. The year following this sum was not only expended but an overdraft made on the resources of 1890 of $362.81, making the total amount expended in 1890, $3032.21, leaving a balance as reported December, 1890 of $2456.52, a sum $212.88 less than the year before. Had your Executive Committee seen fit to expend as large a sum the past year as in 1890, together with the extra expense of committee to the Legislature, our balance in the treasury at this session would have been reduced far below that of last year. There was expended during the fiscal year of 1890, $575 60 more than the whole balance in treasury at our last annual meeting. It needs no prophetic eye to see that should this course be pursued from year to year, our treasury would soon be bankrupt, and disintegration the inevitable result. Your Executive Committee have wisely taken a course that has kept the expenses of the State Grange within the means with which to pay. Our treasury as will be seen by report is in a healthy condition. No one department of any society adds to its prominence more than a sound financial condition. While I would have the funds of the State Grange expended in all legitimate ways for the good of the order, yet I would not recommend going beyond present means at the risk of bankruptcy.

LABOR.

It is a matter of the greatest importance and expedience, that every patron should labor to preserve the majesty, dignity, honor and high standing of our order; and that we should constantly guard against every act that will bring reproach, contempt or dishonor upon our association. Let us lay aside all selfishness and labor for the common good. Cheerfully obey all laws, as long as they remain laws, and if obnoxious, strive in a legitimate way to compass their amendment or repeal. Our labor is a laudable one. We are striving to elevate our calling to a position worthy of its importance. In this great and worthy work let us move with perfect unanimity. In fine, in all the departments of life, in the Grange, on the farm, or wherever our lot may be cast, let us remember, that labor, diligence and perseverance, are the price of success, and will ultimately win, if properly applied and directed.

TAXATION.

At the last session of the State Grange, a committee was appointed, one of whom should be in attendance all the time during the session of our legislature, to present our claims and urge that body to pass a law equalizing the burdens of taxation. At quite an expense to the State Grange this committee served you, with what results you are fully aware.

I trust you will at this session adopt some measure and formulate some plan, by and through which another effort may be made to secure justice and equity by which the farmer may bear his just proportion of the public burden, and no more. Keep this question before the people, push it to the front, and in the near future we shall be rewarded by securing the coveted reform.

I would respectfully call your attention to what I regard as one of the most unequal and unjust burdens which the rural towns are called upon to bear. I refer to the per capita tax, so called, for the support of common schools. It would seem that for a purpose so generally conceded to be for the public goood, as the maintenance and support of our common schools and the education of the youth of our State therein, the expense should be paid from the public treasury, as the mill tax now is. As a few of the greatest extremes under the present system, I will cite from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of 1879. The city of Portland paid 83 cents and Bath 92 cents on each $1000 of their valuation, while Oakland Plantation in Aroostook county paid over $19, and the town of Trescott $11.28 on the same amount of valuation. Yet it must be admitted that it is just as much a public benefit to educate the youth of Oakland and Trescott as those of Portland or Bath. I trust you will give this question such consideration as its importance may seem to demand.

EDUCATION.

We have declared that we will advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. This is the chief factor on which we must rely to elevate the condition of the American farmer to higher planes of influence and usefulness. This is the one interest more than any other that claims our undivided attention and care, that not only the present, but the rising generations may be better prepared to meet and overcome successfully the obstacles which must inevitably be met while passing through the fields of life.

The Grange is a great educator. Through it we have learned more fully than ever before that self reliance is of the greatest importance. It has become apparent more than ever that it is not to here or lo there! but to ourselves that we look for relief. Self reliance, with a proper appreciation of co-operative effort, will ultimately bring relief to our tax-burdened people, and will make our order not only efficient, but permanent. Education, from a Grange standpoint, is of practical scope and vital importance. It makes better farmers, better citizens, better men and better women.

It prepares the farmer to take part in the discussion of all questions at issue, and to present his claims and defend his rights. In fine, it prepares him for all the duties of life, and leads him to feel that his mission is something more than the beast of burden, that he is no longer like "dumb, driven cattle, but that he is a hero in the strife." Although agriculture is the great basis on which rest all other industries, yet education is the main spring, the principal factor that will bring the farmer out of the deep ruts of the past to a more improved condition.

"Knowledge is power." And upon this we must build as our chief corner stone, and plant our influence and energies on the side of equity and justice and all that is good and pure.

AGRICULTURE.

United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind. These in part are the basic principles that underlie our order.

Agriculture is the great drivewheel that sets in motion and sustains all other industries. In fact agriculture is the only industry that could sever its connection with all others and still survive. And yet, notwithstanding its greatest of importance to the nation and the world, the farmers are unjustly burdened by laws that discriminate against them—colossal fortunes are being amassed by comparatively few individuals at the expense and disadvantage of the many. Trusts and combines are swallowing up all small industries and thereby destroying healthy competition.

We may well feel alarmed at these conditions, but wherein lies the remedy? Who is at fault? We have too long allowed the scheming politician, who had no direct interest in our affairs, to lead us and legislate to our disadvantage. That apathetic state which exists among farmers in regard to their civil duties and their neglect to cooperate on questions directly in their own interests, is to be deplored.

No matter how unjust the laws, or how much they discriminate against us, we have no right to complain so long as we allow ourselves to be cajoled and led by others. But thank God, and the inspiration that gave us the Grange, through its teachings farmers are slowly awakening from their lethargy which leads to moral death, and are being brought forth regenerated and reinvigorated by its principles. Through the Grange we have been more fully brought to see the many disabilities laid upon our industry, and to more fully know our rights and duties, and now knowing them, let us dare to maintain and defend them, and in the near future our people, if true to themselves, will be found in the front ranks, instead of forming the background as heretofore.

Under the heading of the National Grange, Mr. Hunt gives an account of the sessions in Springfield, Ohio.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The noble work being done by the sisters of our order cannot be too highly appreciated, nor words of commendation too fully emphasized. Their labors are of inestimable value. The founders of our order builded perhaps "better than they knew" when they admitted woman to full fellowship in this order. They have ever been an element that has constantly striven to build up, sustain and dignify the Grange and make it what it is, the greatest industrial order of the world. All honor to the noble, untiring, unselfish devotion of our worthy sisters.

CONDITION OF OUR ORDER IN MAINE.

While it would be gratifying to be able to report large gains, while we would be glad to know that every worthy farmer and his family in our State had become true and worthy Patrons of Husbandry, yet we should be thankful that so great a number have already become willing workers in the Grange field, and are holding fast to the faith. Our order in the State is in a good, healthy condition; has not increased as much in numbers as we could wish, but is doing good work, building many new halls, and is in a generally good condition.

EXPENSE OF STATE GRANGE.

While I would advise that ample time be taken to consider well all questions brought before this body; while I would not advise passing idly by any matter that ought to receive attention, yet I believe that having come here for work we should attend strictly to the business before us, and, when having done well that which we "have attempted to do" we should retire to our homes as "quiet, peaceful citizens" making the session as inexpensive as possible.

CONCLUSION.

Worthy patrons, I have called your attention to but few of the many questions that will doubtless come before you; the business of the session is in your hands; the members of the order are looking to you to "devise work." The future of this great order in Maine largely depends upon your action. May you so legislate as to increase and extend its influence and usefulness. I trust you will consider carefully and dispassionately all questions that may properly come before you; that you will discard all selfish ambition and labor earnestly for the general good. May the work done at this session be such as shall send new vigor and encouragement into every farm home in our State, and be the means of breathing new life and inspiration into our order. May wise councils prevail and perfect harmony be the rule in all your deliberations. In conclusion allow me to express my sincere thanks for the general courtesy and kindness extended to me during the short time I have acted as master of the State Grange.

Report of Secretary, F. A. Allen.

While the order in Maine has made no apparent gain in membership since our last annual meeting, still if we can fully analyze the figures, we shall learn that the Grange is in a fairly prosperous condition. There are 215 subordinate Granges, with a total membership of 16,622. One new Grange has been organized during the year—Orchard Grange, Parsonsfield, with 30 charter members. Nearly 1300 new members have been added during the year, and 1400 old ones have dropped out. The average membership is 77. There are 31 Granges, with 100 members or more; 15 have a membership of 150 or more; while North Star Grange, in Penobscot county, has 257. Fryeburg Grange in Oxford county has 214, and Turner Grange in Androscoggin has 204. North Star Grange is still the banner Grange of the State; but it will have to look well to its laurels or Fryeburg and Turner will be up with it. Fryeburg has made a net gain of 43, and Turner reports new members at every quarter. Garland Grange has gained 45, and Sebasticook, 21; Cape Elizabeth, 30; Frederick Robie, 21; Crooked River, 19; Seaside, 28, and others with less numbers. The membership in each county is as follows:

	Number of Granges.	Members.	Gain.	Loss.
Androscoggin	15	1395	80	
Aroostook	14	922		9
Cumberland	15	1232	76	
Franklin	9	517		32
Hancock	12	1219		95
Kennebec	20	1478		88
Knox	10	826	52	
Lincoln	4	141	9	
Oxford	19	1659	58	
Penobscot	26	2077		25
Piscataquis	9	741		39
Somerset	12	921	18	
Waldo	23	1648		58
York	11	767		115

The large number of new members added to the order demonstrates the fact that the agricultural people of the State are interested in and striving to obtain the benefits and advantages which the Grange offers to its members.

The following is the financial statement of the Secretary:

Fees and dues received from Subordinate Granges	$2,531 58
Sixth Degree fees	112 00
Cash received for Grange supplies	131 29
Total	$2,774 87

In closing his report, the Secretary says: "As we enter on the duties of the new year, let us learn from the experience of the past. Let each Grange remember that success is in its own hands, and does not depend upon outside assistance. No fact is now more definitely known to the thoughtful patron than this. Lectures, however well written and delivered, add little strength to the order. In those sections of the State where the Grange is the least active, we find the interest is growing less. Those sections where the order is the most flourishing, and the membership and interest constantly increasing, have received little aid from the State Grange. We have had noted lecturers come into the State, and speak to large audiences, but no great uprising in the Grange followed these meetings. We have seen a large increase in the membership of a single subordinate Grange, and sometimes in whole counties, from the united efforts of a few faithful, earnest, working patrons, who could talk good common sense, and tell their experience, not only in the grange, but on their farms. Do you ask how we shall increase the membership and the interest in the year to come? I will let National Master Brigham answer. He says in a circular sent out from his office this month, and since the meeting of the National Grange:

"Do not therefore expend much money in lecture work, but send out organizers who will visit farmers in their homes, gather them in groups, and talk on organization, giving no assurance of benefits which cannot be realized, but setting forth plainly what may be reasonably expected. A plain sensible talk is of more value than eloquence or glittering generalities. Find the right man and put him to work. Concentrate your efforts."

A change in the consitution was recommended to the effect, that subordinate and county Granges be held at the first regular meeting in October, that the new Master may be the legal representative of his Grange at the State Grange.

Lecturer Twitchell's Address.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters of the Maine State Grange: The close of another Grange year calls the workers together, not only to review the past, but prepare for the future. Year after year, as we gather, the conclusion is pressed upon us with ever increasing force, that if, as an order, we are to have a place and position, the character of the work done by the individual, and the body, must continually be lifted. What sufficed one year ago will not meet the requirements of to-day. Truth is ever the same, but our view of it changes as rapidly as the seasons. To-morrow is ever before us, and for it we must be preparing. Resting squarely upon the grand truths embodied in the Declaration of Purposes, we shall best appreciate these as we seek daily their interpretation in the light of changing events. To be a patron, one must be in touch with all the vital forces at work in every field. A person may be a member of the order who pays his dues and attends the harvest feast, but *no one can be a patron* who is not throwing his direct and indirect influence continually in behalf of the active work of the Grange. If in any measure we fall out by the way, we surely lose contact with the force of that current which never rests and never waits.

Standing here at the opening session of this State Grange, first of all would I bear testimony to the loyal service, the devotion and willing self-sacrifice of your friend and mine, our beloved State Master, Bro. Prince. *He* was a patron, and gave his life that the best interests of the order might be advanced. While others faltered, he yielded nothing; when others failed, he added fresh supplies of energy, and redoubled his efforts. It was not his to question, but to do. Brought into intimate relations with him, spending weeks together in Grange work, I want, to-day, to testify to his faithfulness and devotion. He found his place in the front rank, toiling patiently, untiringly, for the advancement of the order. To-day we mourn his absence. He has taken the higher degrees, joined the rapidly swelling hosts, and under the Great Master is still faithful in other fields. Absent in body, he is ever present with us, and his devotion and helpful spirit remain as sweet incense to cheer and strengthen. As years pass we shall see more and more how true was his appreciation of the order, and how loyal his efforts for its advancement. As we gather on this festive occasion, let us not forget that faithful sister, who, under the weight of a heavy loss, mourns the companion of many years. Let sympathy and affection be extended her in these dark days, and as brothers and sisters may we all, by tender solicitude, soften the load upon her heart.

While the year 1890 was marked by the activity of the State Grange officers, 1891 must be noted for its inactivity. Last year, Master, Lecturer, Deputies, all were working publicly and privately. This year but little public labor has been attempted, and though numbers may have been maintained, we are all conscious of a want of activity, manifest in irregular meetings and smaller attendance.

By direction of the last State Grange, quite a sum of money was expended in defraying the expenses of members who should present the claims of the order for more equal taxation before the legislature. While the results were not all that were desired, failure to secure more, must, in a large measure, be charged to a want of harmony within the order, and the counter influence of members. At the same time, the complete agitation of the question is bearing fruit, and the good results of the campaign for a readjustment of burdens, in accordance with justice and equity, are not yet realized. The listing system, the uncovering of personal property now hidden, the more equal distribution of burdens, and the election of men who will stand faithfully by their constituents, are sure to come in the near future. The date of their full ushering in, depending *only* upon the earnest efforts and devotion of the individual voter.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, in April, after the death of Worthy Master Prince, the following instructions were sent the State Lecturer: "To use his own discretion as to work to be done until the next meeting in September, provided the total, for time, travel, and all other expenses, did not exceed forty dollars."

Recognizing a desire to retrench, I answered in person only such calls as were urgent, and where the presence of a State officer seemed demanded. No continuous work was attempted, as such was simply impossible, save, perhaps, in a very limited area. One urgent call from Aroostook—that from Island Falls—was declined, by advice of a portion of the State officers, because of the large expense attending the trip.

At the meeting about the first of Sept. it was decided that I should give three days to York county and two to Androscoggin. The York county meetings have not been fully arranged by the Deputy. In addition, I spent four days in Franklin county, and visited Piscataquis county to be present at a special meeting of Pomona.

As a result of the year, I find I have given thirty-eight days' time, visiting twenty-eight subordinate Granges and six Pomonas, and speaking in three towns where no Grange was in existence, securing, with County Deputy Rogers, and others, sixteen names at Arrowsic, and, following the earnest efforts of Bro. Fernald of Saco, planting, with the assistance of members of Cornish Grange, a live, working branch of the order at East Parsonsfield, which now numbers more than fifty members, and is well established. The total expense and salary for these services amount to $79.68.

Franklin county, which should contain a score or more of live working Granges, blessed as it is in so many ways, does not seem to take kindly to the order, and save in a few sections the interest is not what it should be. At New Sharon, the Grange, so long dormant, was revived two years ago, and is now making rapid strides to the front, doing good work. At North Jay is another, well established, and making its influence felt. The others were reported to me as wanting life and energy.

The addresses of the Worthy Master and Secretary tell the story of numerical strength, but, brothers and sisters, this is not enough. An organization is not strong simply because it counts its members by the thousands. It is in its life and energy only what those members make it. The responsibility for successful Grange work rests *not* upon any or all officers, but upon the individual member who is called to be a patron. This means more than taking degrees, signing the constitution, or attending the harvest feasts. Activity in Grange work is demanded if we would be patrons, indeed. To-morrow, next year, this will be more fully manifest than to-day. What, then, is to be the character of our work?

Viewing the subject in the light of the experience of the past five years, during which I have given a considerable measure of time to the order, it seems to my mind that the situation is one calling for serious consideration. Active, earnest effort along lines where sure growth and improvement will ensue, is the demand of the hour. We have passed through the trying period, when the question of numbers had to be solved, and to-day are met by other problems. How shall we retain our membership, and secure their interest and hearty co-operation? As years pass, and the marks of age increase, how recruit, from the advancing host of young men and women pressing upon the threshold of life's active duties? The answer must ever be, by keeping the standard of the order fully abreast the best thought of the day, and by securing officers who are in complete touch with the vital questions agitating the minds of earnest workers everywhere. We cannot be fed upon the history of the past; we cannot be led save by those whose feet are turned towards the sun, and whose march is steadily forward. Serious questions are confronted, turn which way we may. The Grange must be political, but *never* partisan. There are the great problems of unequal burdens, unjust taxation, and class legislation, bearing directly upon the patron, and to be remedied only by personal activity upon his part, within his own party lines. The drift of thought is away from the farm, the unconscious, if not the conscious, power of corporations towards increasing the burdens thereon. Concentration of interests gives a mighty influence, and dependence upon agriculture is fast being forgotten. All these serve their purpose in feeding the spirit of unrest and discontent, especially among the young. We must throw our active influence into the primaries, stand shoulder to shoulder where votes count the most, and demand and *secure* the nomination of those who will be loyal to the one, great underlying, over-reaching, life-sustaining industry which feeds the world. If by giving thought and patient investigation, we may arouse to that intense political action by which individuals, in their several parties, will stand for the right and yield nothing, the intricate problems will be solved. Men will by this course, and this alone, come to a realization of the magnitude of the issues, and be prepared to legislate for the greatest good of all, as they will also be able to stand, unflinching, answering ever the call of duty. Only in this higher standard of intelligence, the result of earnest Grange effort, can we hope to hold our forces for consecutive action against the combined opposition of counter interests.

Protection for the farm homes, then, may well be our rallying cry, as patrons, because this is the corner stone of the order. Accepting this, there issues forth at once the demand for more knowledge. That cry must be intelligent to be answered. We are daily brought in contact with living forces, not dead material, and to use these intelligently, making of them willing servants, there must be growth in knowledge. To unlock the hidden treasures stored for our blessing, God gave us the key; but he placed it in the brain, where, as we delve and dig into the mysteries of life in plant, shrub and animal, we shall all the while be subduing the earth, and causing it to bring forth more abundantly. A knowledge of the science of agriculture, then, is necessary, not as science, but as truth, to be worked out upon the farms.

The action of this State Grange two years ago upon the subject of education has secured to the State not only the passage of an act making the teaching of the science of agriculture imperative in our common schools, but, through the patient labors of Bro. I. O. Winslow, a text book is already in the hands of the scholars in many of the towns of Maine. It is to be hoped that its use will soon become general. Only by the most thorough application of *all* our energies to the study of progressive agriculture, can we hope to secure and maintain the largest measure of profit. One great fact, the food of support is not appreciated and until we come unto a knowledge of what it is, and what it means, we cannot be sure of a balance to our credit.

In continued application to these far reaching problems there is danger that the social relations may be overlooked. This must not be allowed. The grange is a social organization and only in the strengthening of fraternal relations can it find its true and enduring position. The possible influence of our active grange work needs be injected into the social fabric of to-day that false standards may be corrected, purer ideals planted, and a truer and healthier atmosphere insured. Brothers and sisters to be a patron one must be well rounded in his manhood or womanhood and in the cultivation, and enriching, in the pruning and training necessary for this, we may come unto a knowledge of the spirit of the obligations taken and the possibilities of the order. To these must we commit ourselves more faithfully and untiringly in the future. Into grange work we must enter with greater zeal, with nobler purpose, freer from selfishness and with only one standard before us that of symmetrical, perfected manhood and womanhood. I beg of you to throw your whole influence for better work next year than has been possible this, that you open your hearts to the young and draw them into the circle, where, warmed by your earnestness and faithfulness they may add their enthusiasm, and together you may usher in better practices and surer results than have yet been secured.

Do not allow the order to suffer for your presence and your efforts. Be patrons, not members, and seek to come unto a knowledge of the true worth of the order. I rejoice that the grange has never occupied a questionable position upon the temperance question, but that its direct and indirect influence has been always manifest for sobriety and total abstinence. At the same time, in view of the present status of the problem before the public and the evident drift in the larger towns, at least, towards a license sentiment, it behooves the order to take a more aggressive position, and push the warfare against this great evil, arousing the patrons everywhere to the absolute necessity of active efforts which will result in greater interest, and a more earnest spirit of self control. We cannot measure the good, possible to the individual, especially the young, if the live thought of the order is centered on this problem.

I see great possibilities for the Grange, if we are but loyal in every fibre to its declaration of purposes, put our presence and our energies into our subordinate Granges, and, looking for possible benefits, labor faithfully until they are realized.

The coming year will give us greater opportunities than ever before to prove the worth of organized effort. A political campaign is to be fought, and we who directly represent the farms, have a duty to perform. A legislature is to be chosen, and first of all must the individual members thereof be men who will yield nothing of true devotion to agriculture and agricultural interests, recognizing the great fact that upon its growth and permanence, the prosperity of all classes depends. The possible benefits of the free delivery system extended over the farms, and securing a daily mail to all, without the heavy burden of expense attending a visit to the post office, are beyond computation, and therefore should be secured. I suggest that subordinate Granges petition their Senators and Representatives in Congress for the proposed extension, and thus secure the advantages at the earliest possible moment.

Another subject of vital importance, and calling for careful investigation, one bearing directly upon the market value of the farms, is that of country roads. Present systems are defective. Money is being squandered at a rate not realized. Relief must be obtained in order that every dollar appropriated may be economically expended, and more permanent and improved roads and roadsides insured.

Upon these lines must our efforts continue to be centered. They open the door to faithful service, which will be followed by substantial benefits. If the Grange, by solving these problems, blesses others, it will in turn be blessed in membership and influence. So long as we hold closely to the line of practical work, casting aside the vague theories which so often mislead, so long will steady growth be vouchsafed the order, so long will the great want of the members be satisfied, so long will the benefits of the Grange be manifest. If we suffer, it will either be from ignorance or indolence.

Brothers and Sisters: With this session I close my official duties as Lecturer of this State Grange, and take my place in the ranks to labor with you, in every way possible, for the advance of the one order, in the service of which I can so heartily engage. As I speak, the past comes up before me like a dream. All over this grand old State of ours I see your homes, and others, where, with wide open doors, we have been welcomed. The memory of those many, many gatherings crowd in upon me, and I feel to thank God that the experience of the past two years has been vouchsafed me. If in my labors I have added to, or aided in any manner the measure of your happiness, then I am rejoiced. My earnest desire has been to build up and encourage. Believing, as I do with all my heart, that there are brighter days before us, that the grand calling is to occupy a more exalted position, that the farm homes are to be blessed, and that the Grange is to be the great factor in securing these results, I can only pledge my hearty co-operation to the fullest extent, at any time and place, in helping on the volume of interest setting in this direction.

For the numberless acts of kindness, the generous hospitality, the tender solicitude and kindly interest manifested at all times and places, I want to return my heartfelt thanks. Bear this message to those not present, and may the bond established between us never be broken. Brothers, sisters, the present is ours; the future is before us. The fields are broad, the duties are exacting, but the fruits we may gather will be rich and life-sustaining, or insipid and valueless, in proportion as we are faithful to our high calling as members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. Stand in your places, and answer always the call of duty with a hearty response. Stand firm and unyielding for the truth and right. Stand like men and women having a purpose in life, and a grand victory will be won.

S. S. Smith, Treasurer, presented his annual report, as follows: Receipts, $2774.-87; cash in the treasury at commencement of the year, $2456.58; paid out, $1857.27; balance in treasury Dec. 14th, 1891. $2509.-49; excess receipts over 1890, $52.91.

Report of Executive Committee.

From the report of the Executive Committee we learn that three meetings have been held during the year. The work before the legislature was reviewed and its results clearly set forth, also the steps necessary to be taken in the future. The fact brought out by correspondence, showed that it was not desired by the members of subordinate Granges that the Lecturer be kept in the field, and the amount of work assigned him was in response to the few urgent calls. The business relations with the State Grange store were shown to be highly satisfactory, and the practical benefits of this co-operative feature limited only by the spirit of co-operation among the members.

In regard to political action, the committee recommend that every voter interested in the material welfare of the farmer to vote for and elect, if possible, to the next legislature, men who will need no lobby influence to induce them to enact laws in favor of equal taxation for the farmer, the merchant and manufacturer. Do this regardless of party affiliations, if necessary, but we believe no third party is called for, if the voters in the old parties will act, and act wisely, and see that men are put in nomination, in their respective parties, who not only believe in, but will be benefited by the equalization of the burdens of taxation. Adopt the plan and it matters not which nominee is elected, since it is sure to be a farmer's friend. In short, brother patrons, let us elect men who will not need watching, and who will not betray their trust, and if we can't find such men in our own party, then go outside.

The following is the full list of committees appointed by Worthy Master Hunt:

Subordinate Granges, their conduct and methods of entertainment—Bros. H. J. Harriman, C. F. Abbott, Chase, Jordan, and Sisters E. R. Cobb and C. M. Lucas.

Good of the order—Hon. Frederick Robie, M. L. Merrill, C. S. Randall, Sisters W. W. Russell and E. H. Gregory.

Resolutions—Bros. B. W. McKeen, D. A. Wadlin, E. E. Parkhurst, Sisters O. Gardner, J. A. Stinson.

Officers' salaries—Bros. Wm. Griffin, Joseph White, Ansel Holway.

Claims and grievances—Bros. J. B. Morse, R. D. Leavitt, W. T. Ashby, and Sisters J. A. Roberts and B. F. Briggs.

Household economy and home entertainments—Sisters B. S. Ayer, C. J. Herring, Rose Ritchie and E. J. Snow.

Constitution and by-laws—Bros. Joel Richardson, E. Merriam, Geo. F. Bowman, and Sisters John Scott and C. M. Lucas.

Mutual aid—Bros. John L. Ham, M. P. Hunnewell, A. G. Bowman, E. R. Cobb, and Sisters E. C. Carl and L. H. Moulton.

Fees and dues—Bros. E. E. Parkhurst, Henry Towne, R. D. Leavitt, Sisters H. J. Harriman and E. D. Loring.

Department of Agriculture and State College—Bros. Z. A. Gilbert, John Scott, T. J. Addition, and Sisters Joseph White and A. G. Page.

Pomona Granges—Bros. S. F. Emerson, I. G. Wagg, G. B. Marden, Sisters Chester M. Marshall, W. W. Russell.

Woman's Work—Sisters Ella H. Crowell, J. O. Keyes, Alonzo Tasker, Bros. Robert P. Walker, John T. Charles.

Co-operation—Bros. J. O. Keyes, S. O. Keene, B. F. Briggs, C. C. Rolfe, Sisters G. F. Merritt, B. F. Neal.

Agriculture—Bros. D. H. Thing, I. O. Winslow, E. H. Gregory, Chas. G. Brackett, Sisters S. O. Keene, E. D. Loring.

Taxation—Bros. E. Wiggin, R. W. Ellis, J. J. Carr, P. P. Pulsifer, Miles Pease, Sisters H. M. Baker, Rufus Stone.

Education—Bros. O. J. Hancock, J. A. Roberts, J. S. Staples, Sisters L. W. Jose, J. J. Carr.

Master's address—Bros. W. H. Moody, C. H. Cobb, A. B. Briggs, I. M. Page, Sisters L. H. Ford, B. F. Cobb.

Most excellent music was furnished by a select quartette of Somerset patrons, led by Bro. Smiley.

At the close of the evening session, a brief memorial service was held. Worthy ex-Master speaking at some length, and presenting resolutions on the death of Worthy Master Prince. Worthy Lecturer Twitchell followed, while Sister Jose of Dexter read an original poem very appropriate for the occasion. Sister Robie presented resolutions on the death of Bro. Burr. Prayer was offered by Bro. Hancock, and two beautiful hymns rendered by the choir.

Taken all in all, this promises to be a fruitful season, and also a hard working one. Of the detailed work we shall tell more next week.

A special to the *Farmer*, just as we go to press, announces that the following officers were chosen yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon:

Master—M. B. Hunt of Belmont.
Overseer—G. M. Twitchell of Augusta.
Lecturer—I. O. Winslow of St. Albans.
Steward—W. S. Rogers of Topsham.
Assistant Steward—E. O. Bowen.
Chaplain—Rev. O. J. Hancock.
Treasurer—S. S. Smith.
Secretary—N. A. Allen of Auburn.

TRANSACTIONS IN KENNEBEC COUNTY PROBATE COURT. Horace G. Smiley of Lawrence, Mass., was appointed Administrator on the estate of Otis S. Smiley of Augusta. O. B. Clason of Gardiner was appointed Administrator on the estate of Lovinia Dunton of Randolph. Thomas Winter of Chelsea was appointed Administrator on the estate of his son, Clark Winter of Chelsea. W. A. Whiting of Winthrop, Administrator on the estate of Mary R. Whiting of Winthrop. C F. Johnson of Waterville, administrator on the estate of Joseph Richards of Waterville.

Wills proved, approved and allowed: Of Charles H. Potter of Monmouth; J. L. Orcutt of Monmouth appointed Executor. Of Jerusha Kaheri of Sidney; R. K. Stuart of Belgrade appointed Executor. Of Reuben Packard of Augusta; Lizzie E. Tolman of Augusta appointed Executrix. Of Langdon Gilmore of Gardiner; Harriet E. Gilmore and Evelyn L. Gilmore of Gardiner appointed Executrices. Of Daniel G. Polereczky of Gardiner; no Executor appointed.

Orrin E. Goodale of Clinton was appointed Guardian of Henry H., Ora W., and John F. Goodale of Clinton. Uriah Morrison of Gardiner was appointed Guardian of Adelbert F. Morrison of Gardiner. J. C. Morrison of Gardiner was appointed Guardian of Almon A. Crosby of Haverhill, Mass.

In the Insolvency Court, Chas. L. Andrews of Gardiner was appointed Assignee on the estate of Samuel M. Pinkham of West Gardiner.

A RELIC OF THE FIRST KENNEBEC DAM. Our old friend and subscriber, Mr. Isaac F. Lapham of Litchfield, brings to this office, where it is now on exhibition, a section of one of the timbers that composed the first Kennebec dam, that was constructed across the river at this point. It is in a fine state of preservation. This is wonderful when it is considered that the first dam here was begun in 1835, completed in 1837, and a portion of it carried away by an ice freshet in January, 1839. The portion carried away floated down river, and a section drifted on to the shore of Elm Island in Harpswell, near the mouth of the Kennebec river. Here it was picked up by a Mr. Wilson, and utilized for a wharf for some time. Then, removing to the south side of Orr's Island, he took his improvised wharf there, and used it for the same purpose. Afterwards he pulled the wharf out, and put the lumber composing it into a fence, where it was for twenty years. Mr. Wilson died, and the property came into possession of his son, Mr. Bradford W. Wilson, who is again constructing a wharf out of the remains of the old dam. Quite a history, surely.

The section brought to this office was sawn out of a large hemlock log, and with the exception of a streak indicating decay, is in a good state of preservation, and good for another half century of fence or wharf. There is a groove in this portion where a hard wood pin helped to fasten the sections together.

DEXTER NOTES. Our Dexter correspondent writes: We are having splendid weather in Dexter; no snow yet to speak of. Sunday, Nov. 29th, sleighs were used, but wheels were better, and the rain of the next Friday night put to flight every trace of snow. The ground is open enough for plowing at present.——The funeral of old Mrs. Raymond, living at Mr. John Nutter's in Ripley, was singular in that no living near relative was present. She was over 80 years of age. Her life had been one of trials; she has buried husband and eleven children. Rev. S. C. Fletcher attended.

The holiday goods displayed at The Fuller Drug Store are neat, attractive, useful and inexpensive. An inspection will give a great deal of pleasure, and the chances are you will find a present that will please both yourself and friend. Don't miss calling and looking over the goods, as it is no trouble to show and price them.

City News.

—The scholars in the village district are enjoying a three weeks' vacation.

—We are glad that Mr. Geo. W. Ladd is out again, after the severe sickness caused by the amputation of his leg.

—Hon. D. A. Cony, who has been ill with neuralgia for several days, was better yesterday.

—During the illness of Mr. Cony, the Mayor appointed Wm. H. Williams, Esq., to serve on the Board of Registration.

—Rev. H. S. Whitman, formerly of this city, where he was the pastor of the Winthrop street Universalist church, will spend the winter in Florida.

—Prof. Frederick L. Parks of Augusta, has been engaged to conduct the class in vocal music, which will be started under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in Gardiner, immediately after the holidays.

—On the evening of the 31st inst., the Baptists are to have their annual reunion and banquet, calling together all their members, hearing from them personally or by letter, and comparing notes.

—Hon. H. M. Heath has returned from his eastern hunting trip, bringing with him three handsome deer. If he will hold up his hand and swear that he shot them himself, or even saw them shot, we shall most assuredly believe him.

—Geo. E. Dunton of Augusta, who in the District Court at Portland has pleaded guilty of sending obscene literature through the mails, has been granted time to the 30th inst., for arguing the motion for arrest of judgment.

—On Monday morning, Mrs. Allen, mother of Mrs. Dr. Twitchell, fell the full length of the chamber stairs. When found her feet were against the window, and her head against the door. The lady is 82 years old, and serious results were feared, but she was unharmed save a few bruises.

—We have received the Christmas number of that magnificent paper, *The Youth's Companion*, and among the valuable contents we were especially interested in an illustrated story entitled "The Extra Freight," written by Mr. Manley H. Pike of this city.

—Mrs. Mary G. Safford, widow of Charles W. Safford, well known in this city, died at the residence of her daughter in Providence, R. I., Wednesday of last week, at the age of 72 years. The remains were brought home for interment. Mrs. Safford was very much respected here for her many excellent traits of character.

—Marketmen say the indications are that there will be a fair sale of Christmas poultry. Geese are more in demand at Christmas time, as the Christmas goose is a feature of our civilization. Don't some of our readers remember how the Christmas goose tasted, roasted in the tin ovens, before the open fire?

—That blotch on the landscape, the old calamity of a shoe factory, in Stacyville, has been sold to Mr. James G. Cummings of Hallowell. He will tear down the old structure, and use the lumber for the construction of dwelling houses. The Allen estate has quite a number of presses boxed up and stored in the building, which must now be removed.

—The republicans of the city have formed a club, called "The Blaine Republican Club of Augusta," for work in the coming campaign, with the following officers: President, John F. Hill; Vice Presidents, Treby Johnson, Fred L. Hersey, Fred Cony, W. H. Gannett, Geo. D. Haskell; Secretary, Charles S. Hichborn; Treasurer, E. C. Dudley; Executive Committee, A. M. Goddard.

—The Kennebec Light & Heat Co. have just placed a fine 1300 light, 2000 voltage, dynamo in position in their station at the east end of the dam. The new machine will be used on the Togus circuit. The 1000 light machine now used on that circuit will be transferred to the city circuit, thus furnishing much additional power, and assuring better service and brighter lights in the future.

—Mayor Chase has been authorized and instructed by the city council to execute, in behalf of the city, the contract with the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co., for the erection and completion of an electric fire alarm system in this city, consisting of 14 non-interfering boxes, two tower strikers, with gongs, tappers, batteries, wires, galvanometers, and all other electrical and mechanical appliances.

—While the firm of Brown & Jaquith were at dinner, Thursday noon, a boy aged about twelve years, named Willie Rossignoll, entered their store by knocking off a board that had been tacked over a broken light of glass in the door, and springing the lock. He took some fifteen dollars that he found in the money drawer, leaving untouched a check for $28. He was afterwards apprehended, and confessed to taking the money, returning it all but about a dollar and a half. He has been sent to the Reform School, and other boys of the street are on their way there if they don't mend their ways.

—"Was there ever such a day this time of the year? Did you ever know such a day?" These were among the questions asked last Thursday, and people strolled through the streets, to enjoy the balmy air and delightful sushine, or sat in the open windows of their residences. We asked these questions of an old gentleman, who was bending beneath the burdens of seventy-seven winters, and he answered, decidedly, "no." And so everybody answered. It was a perfect gem among the marvelous days we have had this autumn. It stamped Maine as one of the very best States in the Union for a residence. Mr. Samuel Smith of Litchfield, who came to the city on that day, said he saw in his own and adjoining towns, quite a number of farmers plowing, the land being in splendid condition for the purpose.

—Mr. Ethel H. Jones, Superintendent of the county buildings, by his pleasant and obliging ways, has made himself one of the most popular of the county officials. And so it was with great spontaneity that the Sheriff and his deputies clubbed together and purchased for him a most elegant and massive gold-headed cane. Suitably inscribed, it was presented on Wednesday last, the speech of presentation being made by Hon. L. T. Carleton, the response being made by Col. W. S. Choate. In the evening the gentlemen connected with the court house, and other friends, visited the pleasant home of Mr. Jones, on Summer street, supplementing the gift to him by presenting to Mrs. Jones an elegant solid oak chamber set, with crockery set and hair mattress. The speech of presentation was made by Mr. Howard Owen, and the response by Col. Choate. The present was made in anticipation of Christmas, and in acknowledgment of the many kindnesses and courtesies extended by Mrs. Jones. Mr. Ira M. True, who is truly a benevolent gentleman, was the active agent in bringing about this pleasant result. Refreshments in abundance were served to the company at Mr. Jones'.

Editor's Table.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for Dec. 5th and 12th contain The Writings of James Russell Lowell; Social Life in Australia, and "French and English," and Impressions of England; Charles Stewart Parnell, by Justin M'Carthy; The New Leader of the House of Commons; Excursion to Paris: Autumn, 1851, by Thomas Carlyle; The Right Hon. W. H. Smith; Afoot; In the Year of the Terror; The "Complete Angler;" The Grand Lama of Tibet; The Spanish Story of the Armada; Orpheus at the Zoo; with "Lady Killarney's Husband," "The Barons Quarry," and "A Piece of Bread," and poetry. To new subscribers for the year 1892, remitting before Jan. 1, the weekly numbers of 1891 issued after the receipt of their subscriptions will be sent gratis.

The Christmas issue of *Clark's Horse Review*, published at Chicago, a journal which is now recognized as authority on all horse matters, will be issued Dec. 22, and, according to its prospectus, will be the finest holiday number of a journal devoted to horses ever published. It will be handsomely and profusely illustrated, having life-like portraits of all the famous stallions and crack trotters and pacers of the last decade, and in addition to its five $50 prize articles on "Care and Management of Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, and Campaigners, and Christmas Story," it will be replete with interesting reminiscences, sketches and stories, as well as much valuable statistical matter, covering the records and breeding of the various trotting families.

To purify
Your blood
Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NOMINATIONS. Gov. Burleigh has made the following nominations:

Coroner—John S. Harlow, Dixfield.

Notary Public—F. W. Weeks, Bath; C. W. Greenleaf, North Berwick; Horace F. Colley, Gray.

Trial Justices—Alpheus H. Foote, Phipsburg; Frank H. Binder, Bluehill; Howard Frost, Sanford.

Fish and Game Wardens—Robert Phillips, Eustis; L. V. Gilkey, Isleboro; Joseph A. Clement, Searsport; Benjamin S. Simonds, Lowelltown.

Agents to Prevent Cruelty—Alfred Wilson, Raymond; Isaiah S. Webb, Bridgton; Eugene S. French, Winthrop.

Justice of the Peace and Quorum—Fred W. George, Bangor; Reuben Rand, Gouldsboro; William Small, Fort Fairfield; Wilmot Lewis, 2d, Boothbay; Aaron L. Simpson, Bangor; Lincoln W. Gilkey, Isleboro; Frank H. McQuarrie, Gray.

Feeble and capricious appetites are best regulated by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They do not debilitate, by excessive stimulation; but cause the stomach, liver, and bowels to perform their functions properly. As an after-dinner pill, they are unequaled

More cases of sick headache, billiousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

INTELLIGENT PATRIOTISM is what *The Youth's Companion* is aiming at in its plan for a gigantic chain of debating clubs called the Lyceum League of America. This gives practical direction to the ardor of the school-flag movement, started by the same paper.

Ho! Traveller, take BEECHAM'S PILLS with you.

Items of Maine News.

Fred W. Coburn, hotel keeper, Portland, has gone into insolvency.

The Bath built gunboat, Machias, is estimated to be a better fighter than any of England's 25 similar ships.

Schooner Emma K. Smalley of Machias, ashore at Chatham, Mass., will be a total loss.

Local physicians report an increase in scarlet fever about Portland, and several houses are quarantined.

M. P. Peltier, one of Lewiston's highly respected business men, suddenly dropped dead, while making a deposit at the bank.

Patents have been granted to these Maine inventors: Isaac C. Merrill, Lewiston, thill tug; and Judge F. Pearson, North Berwick, window cleaner.

Mr. Frank Ingersoll of North Head, Grand Manan, has put up seventy-five thousand boxes of smoked herring this season at his fishing stand on Long Island.

Capt. R. E Patterson of Searsport found a good sized pearl in an oyster last week, which would have been valuable if it had not been ruined by cooking.

There has been a large amount of building in Islesboro, this year. Five new dwelling houses are now in course of construction, and five cottages at Dark Harbor.

December 4th a live grasshopper was seen on the sidewalk in Belfast, hopping about as lively as in July. The next Saturday a dandelion in full bloom was picked in the open air. Sunday morning the mercury stood at 50 outdoors. A remarkable season.

The hop crop of 1891 is finally computed by the New England Homestead to be 243,-308 bales, grown on 51,954 acres, compared with 204,849 bales on 48,962 acres last year, and 217,818 bales produced in 1889, on 50,-202 acres.

The East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, opens with over one hundred and eighty students the first week of the present term. This is the most prosperous beginning of any term under the present management.

Thomas H. Emery the oldest teacher of Biddeford, has just resigned the principalship of the Summer street grammar school on account of ill health. He has taught forty years, most of the time in the grammar school.

The 73d anniversary of the birthday of Rev. George W. Field, D. D., of Bangor, was celebrated on Thursday. These long years have been years of honor to himself, his native city and State, and his adopted city.

The indebtedness of the Mount Desert and Eastern Land Company, including $25,000 7 per cent. bonds, is $32,309; $11,-000 must be provided immediately, and the directors have decided on a voluntary assessment of 10 cents per share.

A Danish laborer named Truleson, who has been working in Saco for two months, is missing, and it is believed that he has committed suicide. He was last seen on his way to the woods. He was subject to spells of melancholy. Officers are making a search for him.

The principal business of Lubec, that of sardine packing, is closed for the season. The season will go on record as having been one of the busiest since the establishment of this branch of fish preserving, in the town, if not one of the most remunerative to the proprietors. A large amount of money has been put in circulation.

In North Harpswell, on Sunday evening, 6th, Mrs. Hannah Pomroy, wife of Rev. Elijah Kellogg, aged 70 years, 8 months. Her remains were taken to Portland for burial, Tuesday. Mrs. Kellogg had been a great sufferer from a lingering sickness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation.

The children of Dr. L. J. Martel of Lewiston, have fallen heirs to $8000 by the death of J. B. Germain, of St. Hyacinthe, Canada. M. Germain left $4000 to the gray nuns at St. Hyacinthe, $1,500 for a fund to buy wood for the poor in winter and the remainder of his considerable estate is divided among his nieces and nephews.

The hunters, Mr. E. C. Morrill and Frank Johnson of Atkinson, have returned with plenty of game. They report a very good time, but so many hunters that the game is very shy. Mr. Eugene Smart from Dover, N. H., who was with them, saw six deer in one day without being able to get a shot at one. The four hunters got two deer and one caribou.

Business is just booming at Castine. It is caused by the cottagers who are erecting buildings. Last week Mr. Thomas Blake, a wealthy Boston man, was there looking after his new cottage. Mr. E. L. Morey has his cottage all plastered and the exterior practically finished. At present he is employing a big force of men in building a large stable and coachman's house. When the buildings are finished Mr. Morey will have one of the prettiest places along the coast of Maine.

Wednesday, Mrs. Nancy Grindle of South Penobscot, aged 59 years, committed suicide by hanging herself in the attic of her house. Mrs. Grindle embraced religion at the age of 18 years and united with the Baptist church, and ever after lived an exemplary, christian life. After moving to South Penobscot, she always filled many places of responsibility and trust, both in the church and society. For many years she was superintendent of the Sabbath school, and in all circles she was an honored member. Temporary insanity is supposed to be the cause.

There has been built during the past season in Lubec, between thirty and forty dwelling houses, a fine school building, a large hotel, a boarding house and a casino, large additions to several factory buildings and an immense amount of repairing and rebuilding, in all parts of the town. At present Messrs. Miller Brothers are erecting a large building for the accommodation of their large fish curing business, which stands at the head of a new wharf some 120 feet long, which they have just completed. When finished, this building will be fitted with all the modern appliances for the curing of fish in the most approved manner, and for storage and shipping.

ACCIDENTS. Hosea Renouf, a twelve years old boy in Belfast, was quite badly hurt. He was at work for Mr. George Woods, and was hauling wood with a young colt. In going down hill the harness broke and the colt ran into the gutter. The boy was thrown down under the heels of the colt and kicked in the bowels. While no bones were broken, the boy was badly hurt.

——A little girl four year of age, daughter of Mr. Abram Dakin of Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, was playing with matches and her clothing caught fire, burning her in a terrible manner and causing her death in a few hours. The child's mother was in Eastport at the time, having just left home that morning.——Alexander Carling, a German, while loading lime into the schooner Jennie Greenbank at Rockland, on Thursday, fell into the hold and had his leg broken.——Last week a fatal accident happened to a young girl who resided at William Doe's in Parsonsfield. She had been a member of the family for about three years, and had become strongly attached to a colt Mr. Doe was raising. The colt seemed to appreciate the attachment and was very playful. This time his playfulness was of a serious ending. He kicked the girl so severely that she died immediately.——What came near being a fatal accident occurred at Farmington Falls last week. Carroll Duley, oldest son of Chas. Duley, living on the farm half way to New Sharon village, in company with Lee Dresser, was skating on Sandy river. In skating backwards Carroll approached a dangerous place in the ice, and sank into the water, which was extremely cold. He was in the river about a half an hour before help enough to get him out was mustered from the surrounding farms. Lee in his efforts to aid his companion got in himself, and but for the timely aid of Chas. Duley would have drowned. Much credit is due Lee Dresser for his heroic efforts in Carroll's behalf, as but for him he probably would have perished. As it was he was benumbed and chilled through, and the constant exertions of a half hour breaking ice for five rods nearly overcame him.——Master Willie Guild of Fort Fairfield met with quite a serious accident the other night. He was leading a colt into a stall when one of the horses kicked out and struck the boy in the face, breaking his upper jaw and badly lacerating his face. Three of the boy's teeth had to be removed.——A leg of Mr. Hugh Page, 87 years old, of Sedgwick, was broken as he was cutting wood the other day. It is feared he will not survive the shock.——Workmen are removing a ledge in the cellar of the house of Thomas Kimball at Deering Centre. Thursday night a young fellow put a cartridge into a drill hole, and next morning, when the men began work, there was an explosion. Stephen Gulliver had one hand badly shattered by the explosion, but no other damage was done. The hand was badly lacerated, but the doctors hope to save it.——Mr. C. Dunham's little son of Marlaville, was thrown from a loaded team one day last week and broke his arm.——K. G. Blood of Morrill was killed Wednesday, while felling trees for firewood. It seems that Mr. Blood was clearing a piece of land and had lodged a hemlock tree in a beech and had cut the beech nearly off when he stooped down to pick up a pole when both trees fell, striking him on the back and pitching him forward on his face.——Friday morning, Mr. Benjamin Watson, a highly esteemed farmer living at West Gorham, came to Westbrook to market. His horse was young and skittish, and he never left him without hitching. He had just unhitched him and stepped into the wagon, when the horse became frightened at something and ran away. Mr. Watson was thrown out and his head struck on the steps of a house and he was instantly killed. Mr. Watson was about 65 years of age.——A sad drowning affair took place at Main stream, Harmony, Thursday morning. Fred Bean, oldest son of Dana Bean, started for school on the ice, skating about a mile. When in sight of the schoolhouse, he skated on to some very thin ice in the channel of the river, and was drowned. His body has been recovered.

Items of General News.

The epidemic of influenza in St. Louis, Mo., is becoming very widespread.

The condition of Pope Leo is growing daily more serious, and he cannot be expected to live beyond a few days.

Nineteen poor families were burned out of house and home at Manville, R. I., Wednesday.

The grand jury of Beaver county Pa., in the case of United States Senator M. S. Quay against the Beaver Star for criminal libel, has found a bill against the paper.

Justice Ingraham of the New York Supreme Court on Wednesday, rendered a decision holding that the lead trust is illegal.

Charles B. Evarts, son of Senator Evarts, was found dead in bed at his home in Windsor, Vt., Thursday morning. Epilepsy is supposed to have been the cause.

The national executive council of the Woman's Alliance began its first session in Topeka, Kan., Thursday. The Woman's Alliance has a membership of 20,000 in 17 States.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding holds that Canadian railroads which bring Chinamen to the United States are amenable to the penalties provided to those who aid or abet the bringing of Chinese here.

The executive and monument committee of the 16th Vermont regiment met at Brattleboro, Vt., Thursday, and adopted a design for for the monument to be built of Vermont granite and placed at Gettysburg next summer.

Warden Coolbroth handed murderer Sawtell, Thursday afternoon, the official document from the Supreme Court, informing him that his petition for a new trial has been denied. Sawtell said: "I hardly expected this. Did you, warden?"

Sunol, the famous trotter, arrived in New York Thursday morning and was immediately taken to Robert Bonner's stable on 55th street. The mare seemed to have suffered very little fatigue in her long ride across the continent.

Tall Hall, once a member of the celebrated French-Eversole faction in Kentucky, and who has a record of having killed ninety men, was arrested at Memphis, Tenn., Wednesday morning. Hall is the man who killed the notorious Turner, the leader of the faction in Fletcher county, Ky. He also burned the town of Jackson when he failed to find Eversole there.

At 9.30 Thursday morning fire was discovered in a vacant frame building in the centre of the town of Pinos Altos, N. M. Not a drop of water was accessible, and the whole town was soon in flames. Men, women and children fought the fire but the buildings burned like tinder. Only two buildings were saved. The loss will reach $100,000, insurance light. The fire is thought to have been incendiary.

The destitution existing among the inhabitants of Durango and the neighboring Mexican States, on account of the drought and the total failure of the crops, has reached such a serious state that the government is compelled to provide for food to keep the people from starving. The Governor of Chihuahua has order 100,000 bushels of grain from the United States, which will be distributed at the minimum cost, or free to those who have no money. Thousands of the lower class, naturally thriftless, are on the point of starvation.

The gale which set in Wednesday night, did great damage along the coast of England. Giant trees that had withstood the storms of years have been torn up by the roots or broken by the force of the wind. At Dorrington, in Shropshire, the chimney of an inn was blown down. The falling bricks crashed through the roof and fell upon the landlord and his wife. The man was killed and his wife was fatally injured. The gale caused the loss of a number small coasting vessels along the south coast of England.

A freight train, heavily loaded with holiday goods, left Marquette, Mich., early Wednesday morning and when three miles out, near the top of a heavy grade, it parted. The rear section came thundering toward the city and made the trip in a very few minutes. One car jumped the track at Division street and crashed into the house of Jno. Crowl, fully three rods from the track. The house was badly wrecked, but Mr. and Mrs. Crowl were only thrown out of the bed and severely bruised. The second car and caboose were set on fire and were all aflame when they jumped the track. They brought up in a heap against the house of Alex Emerson and set it on fire together with an adjoining residence. The inmates of both dwellings barely escaped with their lives clad only in their night clothes to cover them.

There seems to be an epidemic of cranks with the "blow up" mania in New York city, and bankers are getting alarmed. Jacob Beck, of Newton ran up to officer Voorhis who is stationed at the Grand street bridge, Williamsburg about midday Wednesday, and told the policeman that a man who was walking slowly over the bridge had tried to induce him (Beck) to blow up a New York banker. Voorhis ran after the man and arrested him. The prisoner, who was wild-eyed short and heavily built, with shaggy hair and bristling beard, at first showed fight, but finally yielded and gave his name as George Landip, of 46 Starr street. His accuser, Beck, made a definite charge against him. He said that Landip had offered him and four other men $100 each if they would assist him in blowing up the banking office of Edwin Sanders at 219 Broadway, Knox Building, New York. He said he had nine pounds of dynamite in his possession and could get plenty more.

Dom Pedro's funeral at Paris was very imposing, the French government taking charge of the affair. The Place de la Madeline was lined with four regiments of infantry and a regiment of cuirasseurs. None but the members of Dom Pedro's family and those who held tickets of invitation were allowed to enter the church. The church was densely packed. The mourning decorations were beautiful. An immense catafalque was erected in the centre of the church and on this the coffin containing the remains reposed. The outer covering of the coffin was of black cloth sprinkled with silver stars. Princess Isabella, Dom Pedro's daughter, and her husband, the Count d'Eu, sat at the right of the bier, accompanied by their three sons. Representatives of the royal family were there. The route of procession was lined with thousands of people who showed the greatest respect for the dead ex-Emperor. The remains were taken to Lisbon for burial.

The fire cracker house of Masten & Wells, Fireworks Manufacturers, on Swett street, Boston, was blown up at 12 45 Wednesday afternoon. One man is reported killed and two injured. The explosion was terrific and heard all over the city. During the noon hour four boys—John Murphy, John Horan, Michael Murphy and Richard Roach, were playing cards in one corner of the cracker shop. One of them got up and ran across the floor. It is supposed that some composition may have been spilled, and when the boy's foot struck it, it exploded, shattering the building. Two other explosions immediately followed. These were the mixing or composition house and the packing house. The cracker house was a one story affair about 60x20 feet. The house where the powder composition is mixed about same size. The packing house and main shop were much larger, the later being a two story building about forty feet square. The buildings immediately took fire and most of them were burned to the ground. The buildings entirely destroyed were the cracker house, main shop, packing house, mixing and composition houses the receiving shop and several shanties used for storing. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

NEWS AND NOTES. At its annual meeting, the Northern Cumberland Agricultural Society made choice of the following officers for 1892:

President—Cyrus K. Foster.
Vice Presidents—Andrew Chute, Richard Cook.
Secretary—Alphonso Moulton.
Assistant Secretary—J. Orin Ross.
Treasurer—Joseph S. Chaplin.
Trustees—James H. Hamilton, Ambrose G. Chaplin, James Thomes, Josiah Strout, S. F. Jordan.

The headquarters of the society are at Harrison, which is the post office address of the President and Secretary. Though working under difficulties, the managers of this organization have gone ahead with wonderful perseverance, and accomplished a remarkable work. The grounds are now in good condition, the track in fine shape, and commodious buildings have been erected.

Crooked River Grange, Bolster's Mills, has already prepared a full programme for the year 1892. The committee which had the matter in charge has expended a large amount of labor on this programme, and most certainly, if it is carried out (as it is quite sure to be), the Grange has quite a treat in store, and there will not be a single dull meeting for the year. Meetings are to be held once in two weeks during the whole year, except six weeks in the middle of the summer. There is quite an amount of local talent in this Grange, and the committee proposes to "work it for all it is worth," and not call in much outside help.

The packing season at Burnham & Morrill's corn shop at Harrison has just closed. Work began there on Sept. 1st, and was going on steadily during every week day except two, until Dec. 14th. 370,000 cans of corn were packed, and as soon as that was finished the packing of apples was begun, and 1,200 bushels of natural fruit, and 6 000 bushels of Baldwins have been put up, making 39,620 gallon cans. About $3,500 were paid for labor during the packing of corn, and about $1,400 for packing apples. The average amount paid for an acre of sweet corn was $40, and J. G. Everett of Waterford was paid the largest sum—$401 for about six acres. Dea. Wm. Kilborn of Waterford furnished the largest amount of apples of any one man—450 barrels of Baldwins. This shop is in charge of Mr. Frank P. Bennett, and has the reputation of being one of the best managed shops in the State.

Harrison. A. M.

...ms of Maine News.

...V. Coburn, hotel keeper, Portland, ...into insolvency.

...ath built gunboat, Machias, is esti... ...o be a better fighter than any of ...'s 25 similar ships.

...ner Emma K. Smalley of Machias, ...t Chatham, Mass., will be a total ...

... physicians report an increase in ...fever about Portland, and several ...re quarantined.

...Peltier, one of Lewiston's highly ...d business men, suddenly dropped ...hile making a deposit at the bank.

...s have been granted to these Maine ...: Isaac C. Merrill, Lewiston, ...; and Judge F. Pearson, North ..., window cleaner.

...Frank Ingersoll of North Head, ...nanan, has put up seventy-five thou... ...es of smoked herring this season ...hing stand on Long Island.

...R. E Patterson of Searsport found ...ized pearl in an oyster last week, ...ould have been valuable if it had ... ruined by cooking.

...has been a large amount of build... ...lesboro, this year. Five new dwell... ...es are now in course of construc... ...d five cottages at Dark Harbor.

...ber 4th a live grasshopper was seen ...dewalk in Belfast, hopping about ... as in July. The next Saturday a ...n in full bloom was picked in the ...r. Sunday morning the mercury ... 50 outdoors. A remarkable season.

...op crop of 1891 is finally computed ...ew England Homestead to be 243,- ..., grown on 51,954 acres, compared ...,849 bales on 48,962 acres last year, ...818 bales produced in 1889, on 50,-...

...ast Maine Conference Seminary at ...ort, opens with over one hundred ...ty students the first week of the ...term. This is the most prosperous ...g of any term under the present ...ment.

...s H. Emery the oldest teacher of ...rd, has just resigned the principal... ...the Summer street grammar school ...unt of ill health. He has taught ...ars, most of the time in the gram... ...ool.

...d anniversary of the birthday of ...orge W. Field, D. D., of Bangor, ...brated on Thursday. These long ...ve been years of honor to himself, ...e city and State, and his adopted ...

...ndebtedness of the Mount Desert ...stern Land Company, including ...7 per cent. bonds, is $32,309; $11,- ...t be provided immediately, and the ...s have decided on a voluntary ...ent of 10 cents per share.

...nish laborer named Truleson, who ... working in Saco for two months, ...ng, and it is believed that he has ...d suicide. He was last seen on ... to the woods. He was subject to ... melancholy. Officers are making ... for him.

...rincipal business of Lubec, that of ...packing, is closed for the season. ...son will go on record as having been ...e busiest since the establishment ... branch of fish preserving, in the ... not one of the most remunerative ...proprietors. A large amount of ...has been put in circulation.

...rth Harpswell, on Sunday evening, ... Hannah Pomroy, wife of Rev. ...Kellogg, aged 70 years, 8 months. ...mains were taken to Portland for ...Tuesday. Mrs. Kellogg had been a ...sufferer from a lingering sickness, ...he bore with christian fortitude and ...

...hildren of Dr. L. J. Martel of Lew... ...ave fallen heirs to $8000 by the ...J. B. Germain, of St. Hyacinthe, ... M. Germain left $4000 to the gray ...St. Hyacinthe, $1,500 for a fund to ...od for the poor in winter and the re... ...of his considerable estate is divid... ...g his nieces and nephews.

...unters, Mr. E. C. Morrill and Frank ...n of Atkinson, have returned with ...of game. They report a very good ...ut so many hunters that the game is ...y. Mr. Eugene Smart from Dover, ...who was with them, saw six deer in ... without being able to get a shot at ... The four hunters got two deer and ...ibou.

...ness is just booming at Castine. It ...d by the cottagers who are erecting ...gs. Last week Mr. Thomas Blake, ...hy Boston man, was there looking ...s new cottage. Mr. E. L. Morey ... cottage all plastered and the exte... ...actically finished. At present he is ...ing a big force of men in building a ...table and coachman's house. When ...ldings are finished Mr. Morey will ...ne of the prettiest places along the ...f Maine.

...nesday, Mrs. Nancy Grindle of South ...cot, aged 59 years, committed sui... ...banging herself in the attic of her ... Mrs. Grindle embraced religion at ... of 18 years and united with the Bap... ...urch, and ever after lived an exem... ...christian life. After moving to ...Penobscot, she always filled many ...of responsibility and trust, both in ...rch and society. For many years ...as superintendent of the Sabbath ... and in all circles she was an honor... ...mber. Temporary insanity is sup... ...o be the cause.

...e has been built during the past sea... ...Lubec, between thirty and forty ...ng houses, a fine school building, a ...otel, a boarding house and a casino, ...dditions to several factory buildings ... immense amount of repairing and ...ing, in all parts of the town. At ...Messrs. Miller Brothers are erect... ...arge building for the accommodation ...r large fish curing business, which ...at the head of a new wharf some 120 ...g, which they have just completed. ...finished, this building will be fitted ...l the modern appliances for the cur... ...fish in the most approved manner, ...r storage and shipping.

...IDENTS. Hosea Renouf, a twelve ...ld boy in Belfast, was quite badly ... He was at work for Mr. George ..., and was hauling wood with a young ...in going down hill the harness broke ...e colt ran into the gutter. The boy ...rown down under the heels of the ...d kicked in the bowels. While no ...were broken, the boy was badly hurt. ...little girl four year of age, daughter ... Abram Dakin of Grand Harbor, ...Manan, was playing with matches ...r clothing caught fire, burning her ...rrible manner and causing her death ...w hours. The child's mother was in ...rt at the time, having just left home ...morning.——Alexander Carling, a ...an, while loading lime into the ...er Jennie Greenbank at Rockland, ...ursday, fell into the hold and had ...broken.——Last week a fatal acci... ...appened to a young girl who resided ...liam Doe's in Parsonsfield. She had ...a member of the family for about ...years, and had become strongly at... ...d to a colt Mr. Doe was raising. The ...eemed to appreciate the attachment ...as very playful. This time his play... ...s was of a serious ending. He kicked ...rl so severely that she died immediate-... ...—What came near being a fatal acci... ...occurred at Farmington Falls, last ... Carroll Duley, oldest son of Chas. ..., living on the farm half way to New ...on village, in company with Lee Dress... ...as skating on Sandy river. In skat... ...ackwards Carroll approached a dan... ...place in the ice, and sank into the ..., which was extremely cold. He was ... river about a half an hour before ...enough to get him out was mustered ... the surrounding farms. Lee in his ...s to aid his companion got in himself, ...ut for the timely aid of Chas. Duley ...d have drowned. Much credit is due ...Dresser for his heroic efforts in Carroll's ...f, as but for him he probably would ...perished. As it was he was benumb... ...d chilled through, and the constant ...ions of a half hour breaking ice for ...ods nearly overcame him.——Master ...e Guild of Fort Fairfield met with ... a serious accident the other night. ...as leading a colt into a stall when one ...he horses kicked out and struck the ...n the face, breaking his upper jaw and ...y lacerating his face. Three of the ... teeth had to be removed.——A leg of ...Hugh Page, 87 years old, of Sedgwick, ...broken as he was cutting wood the ...r day. It is feared he will not survive ...shock.——Workmen are removing a ...e in the cellar of the house of Thomas ...ball at Deering Centre. Thursday ...t a young fellow put a cartridge into ...l hole, and next morning, when the ...began work, there was an explosion. ...hen Gulliver had one hand badly shat... ...by the explosion, but no other dam... ...was done. The hand was badly lacer... ..., but the doctors hope to save it.—— ...C. Dunham's little son of Mariaville, ...thrown from a loaded team one day last ...d broke his arm.——K. G. Blood ...orrill was killed Wednesday, while fel... ...trees for firewood. It seems that Mr. ...d was clearing a piece of land and had ...ed a hemlock tree in a beech and had ...n to pick up a pole when both trees ... striking him on the back and pitching ...forward on his face.——Friday morn... ... Mr. Benjamin Watson, a highly esteem... ...armer living at West Gorham, came to ...tbrook to market. His horse was young ...skittish, and he never left him without ...ing. He had just unhitched him and ...ped into the wagon, when the horse be... ...e frightened at something and ran ...y. Mr. Watson was thrown out and ...head struck on the steps of a house and ...as instantly killed. Mr. Watson was ...t 65 years of age.——A sad drowning ...r took place at Main stream, Harmony, ...rsday morning. Fred Bean, oldest son ...ana Bean, started for school on the ice, ...ing about a mile. When in sight of the ...olhouse, he skated on to some very thin ...n the channel of the river, and was ...vned. His body has been recovered.

Items of General News.

The epidemic of influenza in St. Louis, Mo., is becoming very widespread.

The condition of Pope Leo is growing daily more serious, and he cannot be expected to live beyond a few days.

Nineteen poor families were burned out of house and home at Manville, R. I., Wednesday.

The grand jury of Beaver county Pa., in the case of United States Senator M. S. Quay against the Beaver Star for criminal libel, has found a bill against the paper.

Justice Ingraham of the New York Supreme Court on Wednesday, rendered a decision holding that the lead trust is illegal.

Charles B. Evarts, son of Senator Evarts, was found dead in bed at his home in Windsor, Vt., Thursday morning. Epilepsy is supposed to have been the cause.

The national executive council of the Woman's Alliance began its first session in Topeka, Kan., Thursday. The Woman's Alliance has a membership of 20,000 in 17 States.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding holds that Canadian railroads which bring Chinamen to the United States are amenable to the penalties provided to those who aid or abet the bringing of Chinese here.

The executive and monument committee of the 16th Vermont regiment met at Brattleboro, Vt., Thursday, and adopted a design for for the monument to be built of Vermont granite and placed at Gettysburg next summer.

Warden Coolbroth handed murderer Sawtell, Thursday afternoon, the official document from the Supreme Court, informing him that his petition for a new trial has been denied. Sawtell said: "I hardly expected this. Did you, warden?"

Sunol, the famous trotter, arrived in New York Thursday morning and was immediately taken to Robert Bonner's stable on 55th street. The mare seemed to have suffered very little fatigue in her long ride across the continent.

Tall Hall, once a member of the celebrated French-Eversole faction in Kentucky, and who has a record of having killed ninety men, was arrested at Memphis, Tenn., Wednesday morning. Hall is the man who killed the notorious Turner, the leader of the faction in Fletcher county, Ky. He also burned the town of Jackson when he failed to find Eversole there.

At 9.30 Thursday morning fire was discovered in a vacant frame building in the centre of the town of Pinos Altos, N. M. Not a drop of water was accessible, and the whole town was soon in flames. Men, women and children fought the fire but the buildings burned like tinder. Only two buildings were saved. The loss will reach $100,000, insurance light. The fire is thought to have been incendiary.

The destitution existing among the inhabitants of Durango and the neighboring Mexican States, on account of the drought and the total failure of the crops, has reached such a serious state that the government is compelled to provide for food to keep the people from starving. The Governor of Chihuahua has order 100,000 bushels of grain from the United States, which will be distributed at the minimum cost, or free to those who have no money. Thousands of the lower class, naturally thriftless, are on the point of starvation.

The gale which set in Wednesday night, did great damage along the coast of England. Giant trees that had withstood the storms of years have been torn up by the roots or broken by the force of the wind. At Dorrington, in Shropshire, the chimney of an inn was blown down. The falling bricks crashed through the roof and fell upon the landlord and his wife. The man was killed and his wife was fatally injured. The gale caused the loss of a number small coasting vessels along the south coast of England.

A freight train, heavily loaded with holiday goods, left Marquette, Mich., early Wednesday morning and when three miles out, near the top of a heavy grade, it parted. The rear section came thundering toward the city and made the trip in a very few minutes. One car jumped the track at Division street and crashed into the house of Jno. Crowl, fully three rods from the track. The house was badly wrecked, but Mr. and Mrs. Crowl were only thrown out of the bed and severly bruised. The second car and caboose were set on fire and were all aflame when they jumped the track. They brought up in a heap against the house of Alex Emerson and set it on fire together with an adjoining residence. The inmates of both dwellings barely escaped with their lives clad only in their night clothes to cover them.

There seems to be an epidemic of cranks with the "blow up" mania in New York city, and bankers are getting alarmed. Jacob Beck, of Newton ran up to officer Voorhis who is stationed at the Grand street bridge, Williamsburg about midday Wednesday, and told the policeman that a man who was walking slowly over the bridge had tried to induce him (Beck) to blow up a New York banker. Voorhis ran after the man and arrested him. The prisoner, who was wild-eyed short and heavily built, with shaggy hair and bristling beard, at first showed fight, but finally yielded and gave his name as George Landip, of 46 Starr street. His accuser, Beck, made a definite charge against him. He said that Landip had offered him and four other men $100 each if they would assist him in blowing up the banking office of Edwin Sanders at 219 Broadway, Knox Building, New York. He said he had nine pounds of dynamite in his possession and could get plenty more.

Dom Pedro's funeral at Paris was very imposing, the French government taking charge of the affair. The Place de la Madeline was lined with four regiments of infantry and a regiment of cuirasseurs. None but the members of Dom Pedro's family and those who held tickets of invitation were allowed to enter the church. The church was densely packed. The mourning decorations were beautiful. An immense catafalque was erected in the centre of the church and on this the coffin containing the remains reposed. The outer covering of the coffin was of black cloth sprinkled with silver stars. Princess Isabella, Dom Pedro's daughter, and her husband, the Count d'Eu, sat at the right of the bier, accompanied by their three sons. Representatives of the royal family were there. The route of procession was lined with thousands of people who showed the greatest respect for the dead ex-Emperor. The remains were taken to Lisbon for burial.

The fire cracker house of Masten & Wells, Fireworks Manufacturers, on Swett street, Boston, was blown up at 12 45 Wednesday afternoon. One man is reported killed and two injured. The explosion was terrific and heard all over the city During the noon hour four boys—John Murphy, John Horan, Michael Murphy and Richard Roach, were playing cards in one corner of the cracker shop. One of them got up and ran across the floor. It is supposed that some composition may have been spilled, and when the boy's foot struck it, it exploded, shattering the building. Two other explosions immediately followed. These were the mixing or composition house and the packing house. The cracker house was a one story affair about 60x20 feet. The house where the powder composition is mixed about same size. The packing house and main shop were much larger, the later being a two story building about forty feet square. The buildings immediately took fire and most of them were burned to the ground. The buildings entirely destroyed were the cracker house, main shop, packing house, mixing and composition houses the receiving shop and several shanties used for storing. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

News and Notes. At its annual meeting, the Northern Cumberland Agricultural Society made choice of the following officers for 1892:

President—Cyrus K. Foster.
Vice Presidents—Andrew Chute, Richard Cook.
Secretary—Alphonso Moulton.
Assistant Secretary—J. Orin Ross.
Treasurer—Joseph S. Chaplin.
Trustees—James H. Hamilton, Ambrose G. Chaplin, James Thomes, Josiah Strout, S. F. Jordan.

The headquarters of the society are at Harrison, which is the post office address of the President and Secretary. Though working under difficulties, the managers of this organization have gone ahead with wonderful perseverance, and accomplished a remarkable work. The grounds are now in good condition, the track in fine shape, and commodious buildings have been erected.

Crooked River Grange, Bolster's Mills, has already prepared a full programme for the year 1892 The committee which had the matter in charge has expended a large amount of labor on this programme, and most certainly, if it is carried out (as it is quite sure to be), the Grange has quite a treat in store, and there will not be a single dull meeting for the year. Meetings are to be held once in two weeks during the whole year, except six weeks in the middle of the summer. There is quite an amount of local talent in this Grange, and the committee proposes to "work it for all it is worth," and not call in much outside help.

The packing season at Burnham & Morrill's corn shop at Harrison has just closed. Work began there on Sept. 1st, and was going on steadily during every week day except two, until Dec. 14th. 370,000 cans of corn were packed, and as soon as that was finished the packing of apples was begun, and 1,200 bushels of natural fruit, and 6 000 bushels of Baldwins have been put up, making 39,620 gallon cans. About $3,500 were paid for labor during the packing of corn, and about $1,400 for packing apples. The average amount paid for an acre of sweet corn was $40, and J. G. Everett of Waterford was paid the largest sum—$401 for about six acres. Dea. Wm. Kilborn of Waterford furnished the largest amount of apples of any one man—450 barrels of Baldwins. This shop is in charge of Mr. Frank P. Bennett, and has the reputation of being one of the best managed shops in the State. A. M.
Harrison.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Kennebec County News.

—Will Hoxie of Sidney had two cows choked to death by breaking through the barn floor one day last week.

—The dwelling house of Mr. William Cheney of Pittston, burned Wednesday evening of last week. Most of the furniture was saved. Insured for $700.

—In the equity case of Alfred Nelson of New York, vs. Arthur Berry of Gardiner, to settle the ice partnership, heard by Judge Whitehouse, a decision has been rendered, awarding $24,097 87 to Nelson.

—The musical festival and merchants' week, induced many persons to visit Waterville last week. The traders there were particularly pleased, and everybody had a good time.

—Ingleton Schenck of Boston, George Reynolds of Lewiston, and George Richards of Brockton have been in Oakland appraising the stock at the Dustin & Hubbard shop.

—Thomas J. Emery, a prominent citizen of Waterville, and widely known bridge and dam builder, suffered a shock of paralysis last week, from the effect of which he died.

—The house of J. R. Dolloff of Mt. Vernon came very near being consumed by fire, Monday morning, by the burning out of a chimney. Through great exertion it was saved.

—During Monday night, the store of John Dougherty of North Vassalboro was entered by unknown parties, and jewelry to the amount of about $200 taken. There is no clue to the burglars.

—Charles Seekins of Augusta, and Howard W. Wells of Oakland, have filed their petitions for insolvency. Carrie A. Rowe of Augusta has received her full discharge in insolvency.

—John Wiggin, who lives in the east part of Winslow, recently killed a hog and left it hanging in his shed. Some scamp during the night stole a quarter of it. He wasn't hoggish enough to "go the whole hog or none."

—Heath Post, G. A. R., Gardiner, opened a five days' fair on Monday, in the shoe factory. The opening address was made in the evening, by Gov. Burleigh, followed by Department Commander Miller of Waldoboro.

—The North Wayne Tool Co., whose office headquarters are in Hallowell, are erecting a new building, 60x40 feet, 2 stories, to gain additional room for the manufacture of sheet steel goods. This is an evidence of increasing business prosperity.

—Our South Litchfield correspondent writes that on the evening of Dec. 14th, a party of young people, consisting of Mr. Edward Haines and Miss Rilla Bartlett. Mr. Bertram Packard and Miss Myra Haines, enjoyed a game of croquet by moonlight. Are we not having delightful weather?

—Hall C. Burleigh, Esq., of Vassalboro, says that he commenced the work of plowing and carting manure on the 16th of October and did not lose an hour's working time from that date till November 14th, something that he never knew before in his long experience in tilling the soil.

—While Mr. F. L. Hewins of East Winthrop was at work shingling his stable, he stepped on a loose shingle, and finding he was going to fall, he jumped to the ground, a distance of about 12 feet, and striking his whole weight on one foot he completely shattered it.

—The Hallowell Granite Works have commenced setting up the monument to the late Hon. John Hubbard of that city, Governor of Maine for three years from 1850. It is 23 feet long and is 2 feet 4 inches at the base. It will be set on a large pedestal, the base of which will be 6 feet square.

—One of the prominent farmers of Cross Hill, Vassalboro, met with a sudden death on Monday afternoon. William Perkins went into the woods, and not returning, search was made for him. He was found lying upon his back, dead, his death being caused, probably, by heart disease. His age was 70 years.

—Mrs. Sarah B., wife of L. K. Litchfield of Winthrop, died recently after a lingering sickness of several months, and accompanied with more or less suffering. Mrs. Litchfield was a woman much devoted to her home and family and will be greatly missed from among her circle of friends and acquaintances.

—At the annual meeting of the Maine Industrial School Board, the officers made their annual reports. Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham was reëlected President; Capt. Chas. E. Nash, Secretary, and E. Rowell, Treasurer. Hon. Moses Giddings of Bangor, and Mrs Sarah M. Ware of Waterville, whose terms of office had expired, were reëlected trustees for three years. The affairs of the school were found in a satisfactory condition.

—Mr. C. L. Spaulding of Hallowell has received a blue print of the map of Lake Cobbosseecontee, drawn by D. C. Robinson, Esq of Boston. Mr. Robinson was formerly of Augusta, and spends his summers in a very pretty cottage at Hammond's Grove. The work of making this chart has occupied his spare time for some months, and has been a labor of love. It is about 3x2 feet and is drawn to an approximate scale of 80 rods to the inch. It is an excellent piece of work and will greatly simplify yacht navigation on the lake. It will be carefully revised, and if there are any errors they will be corrected, and copies of the map made.

—A meeting of the directors of the Somerset Railway was held on Wednesday, in Oakland. The following directors were reëlected. Francis W. Hill, Exeter; Andrew J. Libby, Embden; Benj. P. J. Weston, Madison; John Ayer, Oakland; R. Wesley Dunn, Waterville; Willard W. Dunn Waterville; Edmund F. Webb, Waterville; Omar Iark, Carratunk; Stanton Day, Boston, Mass.; Wm. M. Ayer, Oakland; Thomas Flint, San Juan, Cal. The officers chosen were John Ayer, President; R. Wesley Dunn, Vice President; A. R. Small, Treasurer and Clerk; Wm. M. Ayer, Superintendent; Horace Greeley, Accountant and Paymaster; Isaac S. Bangs, Auditor. The Superintendent's report shows that during the year 35,123 tons of freight have been carried over the road and 32,675 passengers. Nearly 100 tons of steel have been laid in track, and forty tons of iron rails have been used for renewals. Not an accident has happened to any employé of the road, or to any passenger.

—Dr. G. S. Palmer, formerly of Gardiner, died at his home in Washington, D. C., last week. Dr. Palmer was 79 years old, and was born in what is now Farmingdale. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1837, and for several following years taught an academy in the old Gardiner Lyceum. After that he practiced medicine in Gardiner until the breaking out of the war, when he went to the front as surgeon of the Third Maine. He was promoted to brigade surgeon in a few months and afterwards he was medical director of several different army corps. He had charge of the Lincoln Hospital at Washington and for a year at the close of the war he was in charge of the St. John's College Hospital at Annapolis. At the close of the war Dr. Palmer returned to Gardiner and represented that city two years in the legislature, in addition to filling other public offices. About twenty years ago he went to Washington where he filled the position of dean in the Howard University.

Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Fires in Maine. The buildings owned by Irving J. Tarbox and occupied by Frank Lockrey at Biddeford Pool burned Sunday. The cause was a defective chimney. Loss, $3000; insured, $2100.——The barn of D. H. Keene of Freedom, valued at $200, and four horses owned by Clifford Wentworth, valued at $300, has burned. Insured for $450.——A set of farm buildings belonging to A. S. Thompson of Jay, were burned to the ground Saturday. Loss about $800. ——Early Saturday evening the people of St. Albans were again aroused by the cry of fire. This time it was Mrs. Sarah Frost's house. It caught in the ell around the chimney, while Mrs. Frost and her daughter were at prayer meeting. The fire was soon extinguished, but it left a sorry looking place to take breakfast in Sunday morning. No insurance.——Fire Saturday afternoon nearly destroyed the house of Daniel Barter on French hill, Bath. Insured. Dwelling of Alfred King was damaged about $600. The nearest hydrant was 1000 feet away and the fight was a hard one. ——The Maine Central R. R., freight depot, passenger station and two loaded freight cars were burned at Winn early Sunday morning.——The farm buildings owned by Nelson Hall at St. George, were burned Monday night. Loss $3000.

Chas. K. Partridge's old reliable, No. 139 Water St., fairly teems with choice toilet, fancy and useful articles for the holidays. Give him a call if you want light cost, but nice quality, attractive and acceptable things for presents, as he is selling at bargains now to reduce stock before moving.

Grange News and Notes.

—At the regular meeting of Dexter Grange, Saturday afternoon, an order was read by the Secretary, requesting each subordinate Grange to send its master as delegate to the State Grange. Also two candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the first and second degrees of the order. Last Saturday two new members were instructed in third and fourth degrees, and as Sister Hazeltine had taken her fourth degree, Bro. J. M. gave a generous treat to all present. Thanks to Bro. Hazeltine. Sister Crowell's young granger attracted considerable well merited attention.

—The Penobscot Pomona Grange met with Union Grange, Hermon, Nov. 28. Although the day was rainy and the traveling bad, about one hundred Penobscot patrons rallied around their leader, who is familiarly called by them "Uncle Ed." No matter what signal flag is flying his ardor is not dampened by lowering skies or mud and sleet. He is always there to open the meeting. The address of welcome, by Sister Hunt of Union Grange, was brief and to the point. A corresponding welcome was felt in the warm grasp of the hand, seen in the smiling faces of the patrons, as they turned to the right or left to find a seat. The response by Bro. I. C. York was fitting and listened to with marked attention. After the opening exercises and usual routine of business, the dinner call was heard, and the good things the Hermon ladies set before us were better tasted than described. But to say the least, they know how to provide for the wants of the inner man on a rainy day. On being called to order, after dinner, the real feast began. Most of the time was given to our State Lecturer, who was present with remarks for the good of the order, detecting and correcting all errors in the work, be they made by member or officer. As the time drew near to close, a vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Twitchell for his presence and kind words; also to Union Grange for their courteous provisions. The next meeting of the Penobscot Pomona Grange will be held with the Riverside Grange, North Brewer, Jan. 24th. Address of welcome, by Sister G. B. Gilbert; response by Bro. J. M. Taylor. Question for discussion, "Should the Pomona Grange attempt to influence legislation at the next session in favor of equalization of taxation?" A full attendance of the patrons desired S. M. SNELL, *Sec'y.*

—*Whereas*, The cruel hand of death has entered the ranks of Silver Harvest Grange and taken from us our beloved brother and Worthy Master, James M. Rollerson, and,

Whereas, The pleasant relations existing between him and our Grange, being a charter member sixteen years, standing by the Grange through all the vicissitudes of storm and sunshine, we deem it proper at this time to express our appreciation of his worth, therefore,

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of our dear brother and Worthy Master, which loss has cast a shadow, not only over the Grange, but over the community, yet we remember that as the grass awakens to life again at the call of spring, so may we look forward to the resurrection, with hope, that we shall meet our brother again.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased, and that we cause our charter to be draped sixty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family; that one be sent to the Belfast *Journal* and one to the *Maine Farmer* for publication, and that they be spread upon the records of our Grange.

WILLIAM L. COOMBS, ARVESTA COOMBS, GILBERT ROBERTS, LUCY E. ROBERTS, } *Committee on Resolutions.*

—Union Harvest Grange at Centre Montville, is adding new members at each meeting.

—The Grange in Sidney has chosen the following officers:

Master—T. W. Longley.
Overseer—J. E. Nash.
Steward—Arthur Stevens.
Assistant Steward—Arthur Smiley.
Lady Ass't Steward—Mrs. Mary Smiley.
Lecturer—B. F. Hussey.
Treasurer—James Bean.
Gate Keeper—Fred Spearin.
Chaplain—Mrs. G. K. Hastings
Secretary—Mrs. L. G. Tilley.
Flora—Mrs. Rose Bowman.
Pomona—Lillian Swift.
Ceres—Helen Waitte.

—Victor Grange, Fairfield Centre, has chosen the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master—A. G. Bowman.
Overseer—J. Allen Jones.
Lecturer—Mrs. Ellen L. Goodwin.
Steward—Edgar Gilford.
Assistant Steward—Charles L. Tibbetts.
Chaplain—John P. Ellis.
Treasurer—M. F. Archer.
Secretary—George T. Tibbetts.
Gate Keeper—Nelson J. Crossman.
Pomona—Mrs. A. G. Bowman.
Flora—Miss Jennie L. Taylor.
Ceres—Mrs. Ruby Goodwin.
Lady Ass't Steward—Miss Clara Tibbetts.

—Pittsfield Grange had a Harvest Feast at G. A. R. Hall the other evening. About one hundred members of the Grange and guests sat down to a bountiful supper of baked beans and pastry at six o'clock. After the wants of the inner man had been properly attended to, a pleasing miscellaneous programme, consisting of songs, recitations, dialogues, etc., was presented by the young people, which was highly appreciated by those present.

—Franklin Grange, No. 124, of Bryant's Pond, are to have a public installation of their officers on the first Saturday in January. The following are the officers elect:

Master—Geo. Q. Perham.
Overseer—Geo. Cummins.
Steward—Elmer Cole.
Assistant Steward—Elton Dunham.
Lecturer—R. C. Davis.
Secretary—H. C. Bacon.
Treasurer—Alonzo Felt.
Gate Keeper—A. L. Rowe.
Chaplain—A. P. Cole.
Pomona—Myrtle Bacon.
Ceres—Annie Bryant.
Flora—Oneida York.
Lady Assistant Steward—Lena Felt.

This Grange became incorporated last spring, and is now in good working condition, with a membership of 130. They have purchased a lot and laid the foundation for a large hall, which will doubtless be erected next year. The question is now being agitated of having a butter factory at Bryant's Pond, which we hope may come in the near future.

—At the last regular meeting of Readfield Grange the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Master—J. O. Butman.
Overseer—A. S. Nickerson.
Lecturer—Georgia C. Nickerson.
Steward—Sylvia A. Packard.
Assistant Steward—W. A. Hunt.
Chaplin—Huldah Poole.
Treasurer—A. W. Brainerd.
Secretary—W. T. Mace.
Gate Keeper—M. V. B. Dudley.
Pomona—Ellen Butman.
Flora—Annie Russell.
Ceres—Arzetta Sterns.
Lady Assistant Steward—Eva Smith.

Congressional. The President's message was read to both branches on Wednesday. An abstract of the same, giving the leading points, will be found on the fourth page of the *Farmer*. The House adjourned until Saturday. It is generally understood that the joint standing committees will not be announced until after the Christmas holidays.

Speaker Crisp will, it is learned, endeavor to give the West and North prominence in the leading committees and avoid as far as possible charges of sectionalism.

Mr. Mills is reported to be tendered the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee.

Among the documents laid before the Senate by the Vice President and referred, Thursday, were the resolutions of the New York Presbytery, urging the ratification of the Brussels treaty. Many memorials asking legislation for the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays were presented by the senators. Quite a number of free coinage bills were presented. Also to reduce letter postage to one cent; providing for an income tax to pay pensions; to establish a department of public health; to increase the rate of pension for deafness; to amend the constitution to provide for the election of senators by the people; to increase pensions for loss of both feet; extending the privileges of free delivery of mails.

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution declaring that "Congress desires the removal of the remains of the illustrious soldier and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant, to, and there interment in, the Arlington National Cemetery, and that the President be requested to convey to the widow of that lamented man such desire, tendering her on the part of the nation all the necessary facilities for such removal and interment." The resolution was laid on the table.

Senator Cameron on Monday, introduced a bill providing that all persons on the pension rolls and all persons hereafter granted pensions who lost the sight of both or one eye; or lost both hands or feet so as to be totally disabled, or one hand or foot, so that they may be nearly helpless and require the attendance of others, be granted a pension of $100 a month. Those who lost an arm at the shoulder or a leg at the hip are to receive $60 a month; those who lost an arm at the elbow or a leg at the knee, $55; and all who incurred or contracted other disabilities to receive a sum per month equal to the total of the rates for all the other disabilities. Senator Frye introduced a bill fixing the salary of keepers at all life saving stations and houses of refuge at $1000 per annum and the compensation of all surfmen at $75 per month when employed.

For Nervous Prostration
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. Graeves, Northfield, Minn., says: "I have used it in cases of nervous prostration, and also in combination with other remedies in indigestion, it has proved as satisfactory as could be expected."

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

LIVE STOCK YARDS, Dec. 15, 1891.

Names of Drovers.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
AT WATERTOWN.				
M. D. Holt,			454	
AT BRIGHTON.				
A. & P. Jones,		16		22
I. C. Libby,		10		30
C. E. Hanson,		10		25
H. I. Libby,		10		23
B. Libby,		12		
O. W. Rolfe,		8		

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK YARDS.

Cattle, 3,553; sheep, 7,352; hogs, 37,731; calves, 800; horses, 402.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 75; sheep, 454; veals, 100; horses, 82.

CATTLE EXPORTS FOR OLD ENGLAND.

We note shipments from Boston for the past week at 1403 head, with the English market as quoted last week, 11c dressed weight, sinking the offal.

POSITION OF THE TRADE.

The market for cattle was in a very unsatisfactory condition. Dealers complained of the slim market prices, but how could it be otherwise when the city is crowded with beef? The improved market called in large supplies of Western beef and choked the trade. Best Eastern was sold at 4½c live weight, of good weight, and fancy. We quote cattle at 3½@6¼c; fancy, 6½@7c dressed weight.

Sheep and lambs were not in demand to the liking of dealers; trade was slow and the wants light. Too many marketed last week, the meats of which sold at low prices. We understand that good carcasses of lambs were sold at 8@9c per lb.

Market for fat hogs unchanged. Western cost 4¼@4½c delivered at slaughter houses, and the few lots from New England brought 5½c dressed weight.

Veal Calves—Not more than butchers could handle, and they were willing to pay full last week's rates, 2½@6c per lb.

Milch cows linger at the old rates; but little life to the trade. Sales from $25@$60, with light run from Maine.

Working Oxen—A few pair all the market can handle any week, with sales at $60@$128 per yoke.

Horse trade was a trifle better when good grades were taken into account. More buyers and quicker disposals. A fair number from Maine on sale, mostly drivers, at $125@$275.

REMARKS.

Now is the time for Christmas cattle, and H. C. Burleigh of Vassalboro has not been backward in forwarding some of his own breeding, from his famous herds. If Canada lambs do not stop coming soon, it will be different from previous years. Our friend I. C. Libby is feeding 500 sheep and 500 lambs, to be put upon the market later on. He is giving the thousand head 1000 qts. of grain and one ton of choice, early cut hay per day, and expects good results from his feeding. He is one that moves cautiously, but fearlessly, in what he undertakes. We wish him success in this venture.

SALES AT BRIGHTON LATE LAST WEDNESDAY.

Maine and other New England States were represented, with cattle for beef and store, but largely in milch cows to-day. The trade was in a fair way, and prices generally sustained at a range for cows from $25@$48, for anything but fancy, and for fancy milkers $50@$70 per head. J. S. Henry sold 4 choice milch cows at $50@$53 per head; 8 extra cows from $40@$48; common cows, $25@$38. A. B. Engrem sold 2 milch cows at $34 each. I. C. Libby & Son sold a cow, giving 20 qts. milk per day, at $60; 1 giving 18 qts. per day at $55; 2 ordinary cows, $40 each; 1 springer, $35. W. Scallons 2 extra milch cows at $40; 1 at $45; 1 choice cow, $50. P. W. Thompson sold milch cows at $33@$40. S. H. Wardwell sold 3 nice Holsteins and Jersey at $53 a head.

Working Oxen—A fair number on sale, but only a very few pair found sale, being sold for beef. J. D. Hosmer sold 1 pair 7 ft. 2 in., live weight 3400 lbs., at $120; 1 pair girth 6 ft. 10 in., live weight 3000 lbs., at $110. W. Scollans sold 1 pair working oxen, girthing 6 ft. 6 in., live weight 2800 lbs., at $85; 10 beef cattle, averaging 1100 lbs., at 2½c live weight. P. W. Thompson & Son sold 12 beef cattle, averaging 1500@1650 lbs., at 3½@4c.

The Burleigh cattle that should properly have been marketed, did not come, the gentleman having been telegraphed not to ship them this week on account of the tight cattle market.

Boston Market.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The demand for flour is fair for small lots, and prices remain the same. We quote fine, superfine and common extras at $3 00@4 25; extras and seconds at $4 25@4 85; Minnesota bakers, clears and straights, at $4 90@5 35; winter wheat, clears and straights, at $4 90@5 35; winter wheat patents at $5 30@5 65, and spring wheat patents at $5 35@5 85 per bbl. These quotations include jobbers and millers' prices. Rye flour is steady at $5 50@6 per bbl. Oat meal is steady, with sales of fine at $4 90, and cut at $5 00@5 45 per bbl. There is a quiet market for corn meal. Sales of bag meal at $1 36@1 38, and barrel meal sells at $2 70@2 75 for choice kiln-dried.

GRAIN. The market for corn is easy on the spot, and the demand has been light. Sales of steamer yellow on track at 66@67c, and no grades at 61@62c per bushel for shipment. For shipment No. 3 yellow corn on rail is offered at 62@62½c, and at Lake ports at 63½c. Country yellow sold at 60c per bush. Oats on the spot are in quiet request and lower, with clipped selling at 44@45c, No. 2 white at 43½c, and No. 3 white at 43c per bushel. For shipment clipped oats sell at 44@44½c, and No. 2 white at 43c per bushel.

MILLFEED. Bran is easy, with sales of spring in sacks at $21 50@$21 75 and winter at $23@$23 50 per ton. Middlings range from $21@26. Canada bran sells at $23 per ton in bulk. Cotton seed meal is offered at $27 75 per ton for shipment and $28 50 on the spot.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. The butter trade has passed through another dull and unsatisfactory week. Current rates in Boston on the finest lots of fresh creamery may be quoted at 27@28 cents per pound, but only special brands are worth the higher figure. In a jobbing way 28@30 cents is the range. Nothern is still quoted at 24@25 cents, and Western at 22@23 cents, but some concession would have to be made to effect sales.

The cheese trade has been almost as dull as the butter business, and prices are barely maintained. Best northern factory sells in lots as wanted at 11 11½ cents, and early make at 9½ to 10½ cents per pound. Some good skims are coming in and selling at 7 to 9 cents.

The demand for eggs has been limited and only fresh lots sold readily. For most of the Western and Provincial 26 to 27 cents was the rate yesterday, and it had to be a good grade to command 27 cents. Fresh Eastern ruled at 28 to 30 cents. Icehouse stock is plentiful, with sales slow at 19 to 21 cents.

Receipts of apples have dropped off, but the supply here is still very large, and prices continue low. Best Baldwins and Greenings sell slowly at $1 25@$1 50 per barrel.

The poultry trade is not active, and, with large receipts from the West, prices are low. Chickens and fowls are particularly plentiful, and range from 8@10 cents per pound, with a few very choice chickens at 11@12 cents. Turkeys are selling at 13@15 cents per pound for good to choice, with fancy Northern a little higher. Geese will be wanted for Christmas.

Beans have been in liberal receipt, and, with a quiet trade, prices have ruled easy. Choice pea and mediums $1 90@$1 95, and improved yellow eyes $1 95@$2 per bushel in large lots.

HAY. Choice hay has been selling fairly and the market is in a better condition. Canada and New York run up to $17 and $18 per ton, and choice Eastern to $15 and $16 Ordinary grades are in liberal supply and range from $12@$14 Rye straw in steady request at $14@$15 per ton.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

APPLES—Greenings, Baldwins, and good winter fruit, $1 50 per bbl.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 25; Yellow Eyes $2 00.

BUTTER—Ball Butter 23@25c. Creamery, 28@30c.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic new 11@12c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 40 per cwt.

EGGS—Fresh, 28@30c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@6 25; Patent 6 50.

GRAIN—Corn 80c; oats 50c; barley 65c; Rye $1 25.

HAY—Loose $10@12; pressed $14@17.

STRAW—$7 75@$8.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 3c, dividing on 90 lbs.; ox hides, 4½c; bulls and stags, 2½c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierce 7½c; in tins, 8@8½c.

MEAL—Corn 88c; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 40@1 50 per hundred.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8@9c; beef per side 5@7c; ham 10@11c; fowls, 10@12; spring chicks, 14@15c; mutton 9@10c; spring lambs 7@8c; veals 7@8c; turkeys, 18@20c; round hog 6c.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 40@50 cents per bushel; cabbages, $1.00 per hundred; beets, 50c per bu.; turnips, 35@40c per bu.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

United States Bonds, New 4s, (reg.),		116¾
" " " (coup.)		117¾
" " 2s (reg.)		100¼
Central Pacific 1sts.		105

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

APPLES—No. 1 Baldwins, $1 75@2 00; eating. $2 50@2 75 per barrel; cooking, $1 00@1 50; evaporated, 8@12c per lb.

BUTTER—20@21 for choice family; creamery, 28@30c.

BEANS—Pea, $2 15@$2 25; Yellow Eyes, $1 75@2 00.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 13@13½c; N. Y. Factory, 13@13½c.

FLOUR—Superfine, $4 75@$5 00; Spring X and XX, $5 00@5 25; Roller Michigan, $5 75@5 87; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 75@6 25.

FISH—Cod Shore, $6 00@6 25; Scaled herring per box, 14@18c; Mackerel, shore, extra, $24 00@26 00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 74@75; oats, 44@46; cotton seed, car lots, $28 00@28 50; cotton seed, bag lots, $29 00@30 00; sacked bran, car lots. $19 00@20 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $20 00@21 00; middlings, car lots, $22 00@28 00; middlings, bag lots, $23 00@29 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 6¼@7¼c per lb; per tub, 6¼@7¼c; pail, 6½@12c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 14@15c; chickens, 16@18c; turkeys, 18@20c; eggs, 26@29c; potatoes per bush., 45@50c; extra beef, $8 50@9 00; pork, backs, $15 25@15 50; clear, $14 75@15 00; hams, 10@10½c; covered, 11@11½c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

APPLES—Dried, 5@6c per lb. Choice sliced 8@10c.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $2 00 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $2 50@2 75.

BUTTER—Best, 23@25c per lb.; fair to good, 20@22c.

EGGS—27@28c per doz.

CHEESE—Best factory, per lb., (new) 10½@11c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 11@12c.

GRAIN—Oats, prime country, 45c per bushel.

HAY—$9@9 50 per ton; best bales, $11@12.

CORN—80c; meal, 75c.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 40@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog, per lb., 6½c. Chickens, 15@17c; Fowl per lb., 13@14c; Turkeys. 22c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000; shipments, 2000 steady; native steers $2 20@$4 50; no prime or fancy steers on sale; stockers at $1 75@$2 25; cows at $1 25@$2 75.

HOGS—Receipts 40,000; shipments, 8000; fairly active and steady to higher; rough and common $3 40@3 50; mixed and packers $3 65@$3 75 prime, heavy and butchers' weights $3 75@$3 90; light $3 40@$3 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000; shipments, 1,000 steady to weak; native ewes $2 25@$4 00; mixed, ewes and lambs $4 25@$4 50; Christmas wethers at $5 15@$5 50; Westerns $4 75@$4 85.

Lambs $3 00@$4 00.

Items and Incidents.

Two brothers named Godfrey are under arrest at Limington, on suspicion of assaulting and robbing Town Treasurer Leonard J. Strout recently.

Can You Eat

Heartily, with relish, and without distress afterward? If not, we recommend to you Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates a good appetite and so invigorates the stomach and bowels that the food is properly digested and all its nutriment assimilated.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. Be sure to get Hood's.

Two men out in Akron, Ohio, sat on a rail fence for 29 hours recently on a wager. They are both sick now and will still be on the fence at their city election.

Did you ever buy a horse and not have some misgivings as to his points till they were fully tested? Not so with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; you may be sure of it at the start. It never disappoints those who give it a fair and persistent trial.

The State debt of Pennsylvania has been reduced $2,538,352 during the year.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Brown University is to have a college daily. College weeklies have not been uncommon, but a daily is an innovation.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

Sharp practice—honing a razor.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Pennsylvania display at the Chicago exposition will cost $260,000. The State appropriation is $300,000. The State commission will recommend the closing of the exposition on Sundays.

When you want the best medicine ever made, use DANA'S SARSAPARILLA. It will cure you.

An extreme case—when the champion foot-ball kicker is the head of his class.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

A GOOD TIME AT SOUTH MONTVILLE. The Waldo County Pomona Grange met with South Montville Grange, Tuesday, 8th inst. The traveling was rough, but the attendance was very large. Eleven granges were represented, in good working order, and two in Knox county. Twenty-eight members received the fifth degree. Worthy Past Master Harrison took the chair, while Worthy Master Ritchie was getting over the thirty-one miles of rough roads, but sticking up to his favorite motto *persevere*, he got there before noon recess.

Union Harvest Grange (Centre Montville), reported by Worthy Master Poland to be in a very prosperous condition, he asked all in the hall, members of Union Harvest, to rise, and the crowd on their feet was a large part of the whole.

The question, "Are agricultural fairs, as now conducted, a benefit to the State?" brought out much sharp discussion, based principally on fast horses and gambling. But the topic, "Resolved, that a slack, good-natured woman is preferable to a neat, smart scold," made lots of fun, blended with much good common sense.

The next county Grange is to meet with Sunrise Grange, Winterport, Jan. 12th, 1892. The resolve for discussion, "Resolved, that Congress should provide for weather signals at every post office." Topic, "Resolved that the only restriction placed on the exercise of citizenship, by either man or woman, should be an educational one."

Married.

In this city, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Penney, Fred A. Furbish to Kate Moore, both of Augusta.
In Appleton, Nov. 26, Lennie Hyer of North Union, to Hattie Morang of Appleton.
In Bath, Dec. 5, J. Edwin Blaisdell of Waltham, Mass., to Mabel P. Fisher of Bath; Dec. 4, Frank Heald to Clara E. Norton; Dec. 10, Herbert L. Smith to Fannie E. Gallop, both of Bremen.
In Bethel, Nov. 25, Fred D Crawford of Jefferson, N. H., to Helen A. Tuell of Bethel.
In Bremen, Nov. 14, Eben F. Geithner of Waldoboro, to Georgia I. Oliver of Bremen.
In Bristol, Nov. 26, Edward Laughton to Josie Lewis; Nov. 26, Charles P. Baker of Damariscotta, to Nettie C. Clark of West Bristol
In Bucksport, Dec. 2, George H. Bennett to Georgie A. Arey.

Died.

In this city, Dec. 14, Etta, wife of A. P. Gould, aged 48 years.
In this city, Dec. 10, Frank B. Knapp.
In Brunswick, Mrs. Abram York, aged 36 years; Mrs. Clementine, wife of Maj. Ebenezer S. Dunning, aged 72 years.
In Brunswick, Benjamin F. Shepard, aged 16 years; Dec 3, Susan O. Chace, aged 73 years; Julia C. Pennell, aged 76 years.
In Bath, Dec. 9, Clifford W., son of Sanford L. and Lucy W. Farrar, aged 11 years, 4 months; Dec. 10, Richard D. Smith, aged 73 years, 10 months.
In Brewer, Dec. 10, Ellis Jones, aged 70 years, 11 months; Dec 9, Donald Fraser, aged 41 yrs, 6 mos.
In Brooks, Nov. 22, Lizzie Adelia, aged 16 years, 2 months, adopted daughter of John and Hannah Garland.

MAGEE'S EMULSION

No other proprietary medicine has the endorsement of Physicians to the same extent.

None is used in Hospital practice with so large a percentage of satisfactory results.

No other remedy has cured so many cases of

CONSUMPTION

and other Pulmonary Diseases.

SCROFULA

is entirely eradicated from the system by its use.

It is as easy to take as Maple Syrup or Honey, and can be retained by the most delicate stomachs without nausea.

IF YOU have a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, or a generally run-down system, you can regain health and strength quickly by the use of

MAGEE'S EMULSION

Ask your Druggist for it, and take only that labled
MAGEE EMULSION CO., Lawrence, Mass.

SUPERIOR COURT. At this Court in session in this city, State vs. W. A. Dyer of Randolph, indictment for being a common seller of intoxicating liquors. Verdict guilty.

State vs. Charles F. Taylor of Randolph Indictment for rape upon his daughter Mattie E. Taylor, at the age of 13 years. Verdict guilty. State vs. S C. Thomas on indictment for arson, for burning in September last the dwelling house of Henry W. Clark, Jr., the second for burning the dwelling house of Henry W. Clark, Sr., and the third for burning his own barn, all the buildings being situated in Chelsea. After three days trial, the jury were unable to agree and were discharged from the case.

Dyspepsia

Few people have suffered more severely from dyspepsia than Mr. E. A. McMahon, a well known grocer of Staunton, Va. He says: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weighing over 200 pounds. In that year an ailment developed into acute dyspepsia, and soon I was reduced to 162 pounds, suffering burning **Intense** sensations in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nausea, and indigestion. I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had fits of melancholia, and for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable, and for eight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman employed by me suggested that I take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it had **Suffering** cured his wife of dyspepsia. I did so, and before taking the whole of a bottle I began to feel like a new man. The terrible pains to which I had been subjected, ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided, my stomach became easier, nausea disappeared, and my entire system began to tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bottle was taken **8 Years** I had regained my former weight and natural condition. I am today well and I ascribe it to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

BUY ONLY CLOTHING THAT HAS BEEN COLD WATER SHRUNK.

Do You Know

That woolen cloths that have been "steam shrunk" when submitted to the cold water process of shrinking, shrink from one and one-half to two inches to the yard?

Most ready-made clothing is either made from "steam shrunk" goods, or which is about the same, have not been shrunk at all.

This explains why if a man gets caught in a shower, he finds after he has dried his suit that the trowsers have shortened about three inches, and the coat sleeves two, and the whole suit is hopelessly out of shape.

We manufacture our clothing, and in all cases the cloth is "cold water shrunk," consequently, customers in purchasing our make of clothing are sure of securing garments that will keep their shape. We also warrant the fit and work.

In our make of clothing you virtually secure a first-class custom-made garment at the price of a ready-made.

Don't you think it is for your interest to call and examine our goods and prices.

Largest stock of clothing in the city.

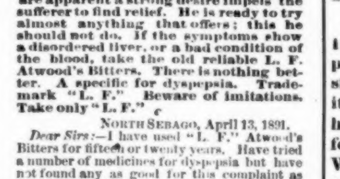
Chas. H. Nason,
THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER,
1 and 2 Allen's Building,
AUGUSTA, ME.

SICKNESS PUTS US

at odds with the world; everything goes against the grain and it is an up-hill job to get along from day to day. As soon as abnormal conditions are apparent a strong desire impels the sufferer to find relief. He is ready to try almost anything that offers; this he should not do. If the symptoms show a disordered liver, or a bad condition of the blood, take the old reliable L. F. Atwood's Bitters. There is nothing better. A specific for dyspepsia. Trademark "L. F." Beware of imitations. Take only "L. F."

NORTH SEBAGO, April 13, 1891.
Dear Sirs:—I have used "L. F." Atwood's Bitters for fifteen or twenty years. Have tried a number of medicines for dyspepsia but have not found any as good for this complaint as your Bitters. I would not be without them.
Yours truly, C. A. McKENNEY.
WEST POLAND, April 3, 1891.
Gentlemen:—After using "L. F." Atwood's Bitters in my family for more than twenty years, I take great pleasure in recommending them as a family medicine. We would not be without them. They are especially good for Biliousness and all stomach troubles.
Yours very truly, B. M. FERNALD.
If your dealer does not keep them, send 35 cents to us and receive a bottle express paid.
H. H. HAY & SON, PORTLAND, ME.

MANHOOD!
Strength! Vitality!

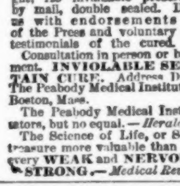


KNOW THYSELF.
Or SELF-PRESERVATION. A new and only Gold Medal PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ERRORS of YOUTH, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE, and all DISEASES and WEAKNESSES of MAN. 300 pages, cloth, gilt; 125 invaluable prescriptions. Only $1.00 by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus with endorsements of the Press and voluntary testimonials of the cured. FREE! SEND NOW. Consultation in person or by mail. Expert treatment. INVIOLABLE SECRECY and CERTAIN CURE. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, or The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.
The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equal.—*Herald.*
The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now, every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review.* (Copyrighted.)

"THE NEW METHOD"
for good health cures all chronic diseases.
Rev. A. Albro, D.D., Utica, N. Y., writes: "One of the greatest boons to mankind in modern days." Infinitely better than the Hall System. Half the price. Send for testimonials.
HEALTH SUPPLIES CO., 710 BROADWAY, N. Y.

YOUR COMPLEXION made beautiful and your skin soft and white, free from Freckles, Pimples, Moth, Blackheads, Tan, Wrinkles, Sunburn and all facial blemishes. Send 10 cts. and receive a sealed package for doing all this, to THE FULLER DRUG STORE, Augusta, Maine.

HORSE OWNERS! TRY GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE



for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Diphtheria, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.
SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH.
Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.

Messenger's Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Kennebec County, Dec. 14, A. D. 1891.

STATE OF MAINE—KENNEBEC, ss: This is to give notice that on the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1891, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec, against the estate of CHARLES SEEKINS resident in the city of Augusta, in said county of Kennebec, adjudged to be an Insolvent Debtor, on petition of said Debtor, which petition was filed on the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1891, to which date interest on claims is to be computed; That the payment of any debts to or by said Debtor, and the transfer and delivery of any property by him are forbidden by law; That a meeting of the Creditors of said Debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at Probate Court Room, in Augusta, on the twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1891, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written.
IRA M. TRUE,
Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec.
2w8

SAVE $43 on Your Ticket to CALIFORNIA.
JUDSON'S personally conducted California Excursions in Pullman Tourist sleeping cars through from Boston to Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Denver and Rio Grande R. R., the scenic line of the world. Leave Boston every Tuesday. Each excursion in charge of an efficient and gentlemanly excursion manager. For rates, berths, etc., call on or address J. C. JUDSON & CO., 227 Washington St., Boston. 1y6

Plain Talk on a Plain Subject.

WE'LL SUPPOSE

For instance that you are about to get married. You have saved a few dollars, and of course you want them to go as far as possible. You haven't enough to furnish as nice a house as you would like, and think you will hold on a while until you have saved more money.

YOU NEEDN'T WAIT!

Bring your mother or intended wife to our store, talk the matter over, see the fine Parlor Suits at $45, and the Chamber Sets at $25, examine the Carpet bargains, look over the higher priced goods, or the lowest, make up your mind what you think you will require, then we will arrange the rest of the matter satisfactorily to you. If you want two hundred dollars' worth, forty or fifty dollars is all we ask you to pay down.

YOU NEEDN'T WAIT!

If out of town, write us just how you are situated. We will send you all particulars and treat you well.

Perhaps you are married, and you have noticed the threadbare spot in the Carpet, or the old fashioned Chamber Set, and wish you could get new.

YOU NEEDN'T WAIT!

Christmas is near and you want a Sideboard or a few Chairs, or a Dinner Set, or Knives and Forks. Perhaps your Table is too small, and you would like a larger one.

YOU NEEDN'T WAIT!

Whenever you are ready, we are. It is simply saving money on your part, for the weekly payment is so small that you would likely spend it on odds and ends anyway, if you had not made up your mind to save for the furniture GET ALL YOU WANT. We don't tuck on extra prices because you buy on credit. Go anywhere, and you can't buy as cheap as we will sell you. If you want to furnish or re-furnish.

YOU NEEDN'T WAIT!

Our Chamber Set bargains at $20 to $30 are not to be equaled.

See our Parlor Suits at $25, $35, $45.

Solid Oak Sideboards, $22, $23, $25.

Dinner Sets worth $15, for $10.

Dining Tables from $4.50.

Dining Chairs at all prices.

We sell everything in the way of Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs and Matting at lower prices than other dealers.

We buy more goods than ten stores in Maine.

We sell more, can afford to do with less profit, can wait your convenience for the payments.

Our business increases, because our old customers stay with us and induce others to try the easy way to home comforts.

IF YOU PREFER TO PAY CASH we will give you a handsome discount.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON

We offer you the best the market affords, we say to you if you wish to remember your friends, we will sell you what you want on the same easy terms.

Furniture, Silverware, Rugs, Sewing Machines, Organs, Lamps, Dinner Sets, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Desks, Book Cases, Pictures, Easels, Foot Rests, Draperies, Clocks, everything you can think of for household use and ornament. Send at once for cuts and prices, or go to the nearest store.

YOU NEEDN'T WAIT!

THE ATKINSON House Furnishing Co.,
GARDINER,
S. W. HOWE, - - MANAGER.
HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND, ME.
BRANCHES:
Auburn, Rockland, Bangor, Biddeford, Norway, Gardiner, Waterville, Bath and Old Town,
ISAAC C. ATKINSON, - General Manager.

FOR SALE.

Farms, Village and City Lots, Houses and Buildings.
E. W. WHITEHOUSE.
January 14, 1891. 1y10

GREAT WINTER BARGAIN 21.

$1.00

"Wales Goodyear,"
FIRST QUALITY IN EVERY WAY.

Ontarios solid heel, same as always sold for $1.35 and $1.40. We shall close the entire lot out at **$1.00** PER PAIR.

Remember we have but a few cases, which we bought at a tremendous sacrifice, they are perfect goods in every respect, and when these are gone the price will be $1.35 or higher. If you want a big trade, now is your chance.

Without doubt we have the finest line of Men's Goodyear Welt calf shoes ever sold at $3, not only do they equal some of the standard makes of $5 shoes in appearance, but they seem also to equal them in quality, is the opinion of those who buy them. We have these goods in all the latest style lasts, and all sizes.

We have a store full of first-class goods, and we defy any dealer to produce a cleaner or better selected stock of Boots and Shoes, or at any lower prices.

We did not buy these goods to lay on our shelves, we bought them to sell, and we are determined not to be beaten in quality or price.

Be sure and send for our great Winter Bargain List.

J. W. ESTES & SON,
134 WATER ST., 16t45 AUGUSTA, ME.

The Western Washer

Does away with all the drudgery of the washboard and the slopping of soapsuds, as well as the unhealthy exposure to the steam arising from the wash. Is simple and durable in construction. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. We do not want a single dissatisfied customer, and will forfeit $100 to any person who will prove that we ever refused to refund the full amount to a disappointed purchaser. We are RESPONSIBLE and will DO what we promise.
AGENTS WANTED wherever our machine is not already handled. We refer to our Postmaster, Mayor, Express Agent, or Editor of this paper.
Price Lower than any other first-class washer. Send for catalogue and price to
HORTON MFG. CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mention this paper when you write. 3t5

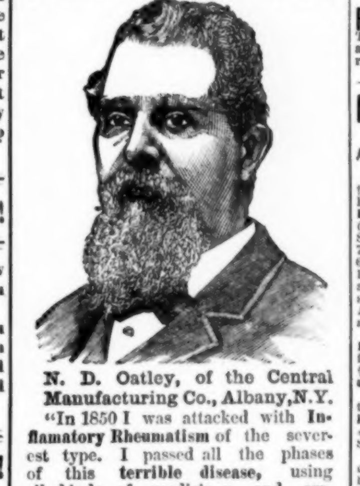
BUY THE ENTERPRISE TINNED MEAT CHOPPER

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD BY THE HARDWARE TRADE.
No. 10 $3.00. Send for Catalogue, FREE. ENTERPRISE M'F'G CO., PHILADELPHIA.

FRENCH COACH HORSES. PERCHERON

More Stallions imported in '91 than any other firm More, Government Prize winners than any two firms. 100 Prizes at four leading American Fairs. Send for illustrated catalogue.
200 STALLIONS AND MARES Largely from TONGLEUR 7513 (11596) winner of 40 Prizes and Gold Medals with his get in 1891 Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.
JOHN. W. AKIN. SCIPIO. N. Y.
In writing mention this paper.

SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES AND VINES
Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Grape and Potato Rot, Plum Curculio prevented by using EXCELSIOR SPRAYING OUTFITS. PERFECT FRUIT ALWAYS SELLS AT GOOD PRICES. Catalogue showing all injurious insects to Fruits mailed free. Large stock of Fruit Trees, Vines and Berry Plants at Bottom Prices. Address WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ills.



N. D. Oatley, of the Central Manufacturing Co., Albany, N.Y. "In 1850 I was attacked with Inflamatory Rheumatism of the severest type. I passed all the phases of this terrible disease, using all kinds of medicines and employing a host of physicians, but receiving nothing but temporary relief. In 1884 I was drawn out of shape to the extent of great deformity, and was told by a leading physician of Providence, R. I., that no power on earth could save me from Paralysis of half my body. I began in 1889 to take DR. DAM'S VEGETABLE REMEDY and having given it a faithful trial, I can say that for the last six months I have enjoyed better health than any time during the past 40 years. I am now free from lameness; I have no pains or aches; all my Rheumatism is gone and I regard myself as competely CURED." N. D. OATLEY.

All Grocers Sell
DR. DAM'S VEGETABLE REMEDY

And return the purchase money whenever it fails to cure or benefit. One bottle constitutes a fair trial. After everything else fails, buy it, try it, get better or get your money back.

DAM'S REMEDY CO.
605 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FOR CHRISTMAS
PRESENTS
GO TO
Chas. K. Partridge's
OLD RELIABLE
Drug Store,
Now located at
139 WATER ST.,
Under The American Flag.

New and large stock of Toilet, Fancy, Useful and Ornamental goods, suited to the most critical tastes and moderate means, will be sold at low prices to reduce stock before moving back to my old store, corner of Market Square.
CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Prop.

DR. J. MILLER'S
VEGETABLE
EXPECTORANT
IS INVALUABLE FOR
Coughs and Colds and all Lung Troubles.
35c. and $1 at all Druggists.
E. MORGAN & SONS, Prop's
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Hatch Chickens by Steam.
IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR

Will do it. Thousands in successful operation. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Lowest-priced first-class Hatcher made. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalog. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

FREE TO LADIES. Fragrant and lasting Sachet Powder. Send 10 cents to THE FULLER DRUG STORE, Augusta, Maine, and receive a package free by return mail.

Sherman House,
Court Square, Boston,
ON the European plan. Rooms, 75 cts., $1.00 and $2.00 per day. 1y4

FRAGRANT AND LASTING ...nd 10 ...ts to THE FULLER DRUG STORE, Augusta, Maine, and receive a package of Sachet Powder free by return mail.

Maine Central Railroad.

Arrangement of Trains in Effect Nov. 29, 1891.

FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, 7.15 A. M., †1.15 and †11.30 P.M., via Brunswick and Augusta, 1.10 P. M., via Lewiston and Winthrop; leave Brunswick 8.30 A. M., 2.27 P. M., †12.45 A. M., (night); leave Bath 7.20 A. M. 2.00 and †11.45 P. M., Sundays at 11.05 A. M.; leave Lewiston (upper), 7.30 A. M. and 2.35 P.M.; leave Lewiston (lower) 6.55 A. M., 1.30 and †11.30 P.M., and Sundays only at 10.35 A. M.; leave Gardiner 9.15 A. M., †3.28 P. M., and †1.46 A. M.; leave Augusta 9.33 A. M., †3.45 and †2.10 A. M. (night); leave Skowhegan 8.45 A. M., and 1.45 P. M.; leave Waterville †3.00, 6.05 and 10.20 A M., 4.32 P. M., and (mixed) 7.15 A. M.

FOR ST. JOHN and AROOSTOOK CO: Leave Bangor 5.45 A. M., and †7.35 P. M.; leave Bangor for Ellsworth and Bar Harbor, 7.00, 8.15 A. M., (mixed), 6.45 P. M.; for Bucksport, 7.30 A. M., and 7.00 P. M.

A train leaves Portland at 8.30 A. M., for Lewiston and Farmington. Evening trains leave Portland at 5.05 P. M. for Lewiston and Waterville, and at 5.10 P. M. for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and Saturdays only, for Rockland.

The mid-day trains connect for Rockland, Farmington, Phillips, Kingfield, North Anson, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter, Dover and Foxcroft and Bucksport, and night trains run every night between Boston and Bangor, connecting at Brunswick for Lewiston and Bath, and by waiting at junction points, for Skowhegan, excepting Monday mornings, and for Belfast, Dexter, Bucksport and Bar Harbor, excepting Sunday mornings.

FOR PORTLAND, BOSTON, and WAY STATIONS: Leave St. John 10.00 A. M., †8.30 P. M.; leave Houlton 11.35 A. M., 8.30 P. M.; leave St. Stephen 10.30 A. M., and 9.50 P. M.; leave Vanceboro' †2.15 A.M., and 2.30 P. M.; leave Bar Harbor 8.15 A. M., and 3.00 P. M.; leave Ellsworth 10.10 A. M., and 5.55 P. M.; leave Bucksport 5.45 A. M., 1.30 P. M.; leave Bangor †7.30 A.M., †2.45 and †8.00 P.M.; leave Dover and Foxcroft (via Dexter) 7.00 A. M., 7.50 A. M., and 4.25 P. M.; leave Belfast 7.20 A. M., 12 30 and 4.15 P. M.; leave Skowhegan 8.35 A. M., 1.45 P.M.; leave Waterville †9.25 A. M., †2 30, and 10.08 P. M., leave Augusta 6.30 and †10.30 A. M., 3.15 and †11.00 P. M.; leave Bath 7.20, †11.06 A. M., 4.10 and †11.45 P. M.; leave Brunswick 7.45 and †11.30 A. M., 4.40 P. M., †12.35 A. M., (night); leave Farmington 8.40 A. M., 2.25 P. M.; leave Lewiston, (upper) 10 A. M., and 11.10 A. M., and 4.30 P. M.; leave Lewiston (lower) 6.55 and †10.35 A. M., and †11.30 P. M.

The mid-day express trains run daily, Sundays included, each way between Boston, Bangor and St. John, connecting for and from Lewiston and Bath.

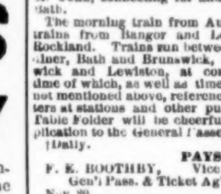
The morning train from Augusta, and forenoon trains from Bangor and Lewiston, connect for Rockland. Trains run between Augusta and Gardiner, Bath and Brunswick, and between Brunswick and Lewiston, at convenient hours, for time of which, as well as time of trains at stations not mentioned above, reference may be had to posters at stations and other public places, or Time Table Folder will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

†Daily.

PAYSON TUCKER,
F. E. BOOTHBY, Vice Pres. & Gen'l Man.
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't.
Nov. 20.

"The kind that Cures."
WE MAKE IT, YOU TAKE IT. HISTORY OF YOU ARE CURED. WE ARE HAPPY.
DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

Eczema in its worse forms cured!



Ralph M. Carter of Ctr. Montville, Maine, was tormented day and night with intense itching. Suffered from head to foot with eruptions. Leg swelled so badly the physician thought he would have to lance it, and plainly told him there was no hope of a cure. FOUR BOTTLES wrought a radical cure two years ago and he remains cured.

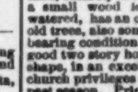
Ralph M. Carter.

It has cured thousands, and if you will give it a chance it will cure you.

GUARANTEED TO CURE!
Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

FOR CHRISTMAS.
Ditson's
50c.
Music Books.
Latest Series! Just Issued!
Ne Plus Ultra Piano Collection. 160 pages. Brilliant but easy pieces.
Ne Plus Ultra Ballad Collection. 160 pages. Latest and best songs.
Ne Plus Ultra Song and Chorus Coll'n. Each song has a ringing chorus.
Ne Plus Ultra Dance Collection. Every style of dance music; not difficult.
All these books are large sheet music size.
ANY VOLUME SENT POSTPAID FOR 50c.
OLIVER DITSON CO., Boston.

Farms For Sale.



The very eligible S. B. Glazier farm, situated in Farmingdale, two and a half miles from Hallowell depot, consisting of about 40 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into tillage and pasture, with a small wood lot, sufficient for home use, well watered, has an orchard of good fruit, young and old trees, also some 10 or 15 cherry trees in good bearing condition. Good barn and carriage house, good two story house and ell, well finished, in good shape, in an excellent neighborhood. School and church privileges excellent. Cut 18 tons of hay the past season. Price $1700.

Also the Norcross farm situated on the east side of the river in Augusta, about a mile and a half from the bridge. This is an excellent farm, clay loam soil, in good condition, and is suitably and properly divided into tillage and pasture land. Buildings fair, well watered. To the person who wants a truck and market garden farm, handy and convenient to the excellent Augusta market, this farm offers a rare inducement. Price $1600.

Both of the above places offer rare chances for a young man of energy and will. For particulars, inquire at the Kennebec Savings Bank, Augusta, Maine.
38tf

Poetry.

Sheridan at Cedar Creek.

Shoe the steed with silver
That bore him to the fray,
When he heard the guns at dawning—
Miles away;
When he heard them calling, calling—
Mount! nor stay,
Quick, or all is lost:
They've surprised and stormed the post,
Gallop! retrieve the day.

House and horse in ermine—
For the foam-flake blew
White through the red October;
He thundered into view;
They cheered him in the gloaming,
Horseman and horse they knew.
The turn of the tide began,
The rally bugles ran.
He swung his hat in the van;
The electric hoof-spark flew.

Wreathe the steed and lead him—
For the charge he led
Touched and turned the cypress
Into amaranths for the head
Of Philip, king of riders,
Who raised them from the dead
The camp, (at dawning lost),
By eve recovered, forced,
Rang with laughter of the host
At belated Early fled.

Shroud the horse in sable—
For the mounds they heap!
There is firing in the valley,
And yet no strife they keep;
It is the parting volley,
It is the pathos deep.
There is glory for the brave
Who lead, and nobly save,
But no knowledge in the grave
Where the nameless followers sleep.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

DELLA MANVILLE AND HER LOVE.

BY ALTA LYNN.

The day is one of those clear, mellow days in October. It is Sabbath, and all nature is at rest. In the quiet little village of B—— not hardly a person is to be seen, save now and then a stray couple of happy lovers, returning from some hidden nook, where they have been to talk over their bright, happy future.

In the window of a quaint old house a young girl sits watching the beautiful sunset, and thinking of this life, and wonders if she will ever be happy again; if the future holds any possible happiness for her. This beautiful girl is young in years, but not in sorrow and care. She is not more than eighteen, with sea blue eyes, shaded by long, curling black eyelashes and dark eyebrows. Her hair is that lovely shade of auburn which so many admire. She wears it high on her head, with a waving fringe on her forehead, her complexion is a creamy white, with just a touch of pink in her cheeks; her lips are full and scarlet, and curved like cupid's bow.

Della Manville is an orphan and all alone in the world, save for her Uncle Ferdinand Leroy, with whom she now lives, and a rich aunt who lives some where in Europe, who evidently does not know of Della's existence, and even if she does, doesn't care to know more about her.

Her father died when she was two years old, her mother married again when she was ten; when fourteen she was left motherless. Then her uncle took her, and some few things belonging to her mother, to his home, and there she had lived happy and contented for many years, gaining an education. Now that she had finished at school she began to long to see more of the world, so she mentioned the subject to her uncle, but he would not hear of it. In their village was a young man by the name of Richard Carson, a handsome, industrious young fellow, who loved Della and had payed her some attention. All the girls in the village were envious of Della because she could attract his notice, while he was blind to their bright eyes and sweet smiles. Della, however, cared not for him, for she loved handsome, dashing young Ray Morang, but her uncle favored Richard Carson, so one day when Ray called he politely told him she was not at home, and he didn't care for him to call again. But Ray knew Della loved him, and he planned some way to see her, so he wrote her a loving little note, and told her to meet him down by the cypress tree beyond the lawn. After that night they held many clandestine meetings, while her uncle was congratulating himself on keeping him away from the house. Richard called to see her most every day, but she received him coldly. Then when the evening shades were gathering she would steal out to the old cypress tree.

"Never mind, darling, we will be happy some day, for you shall be my wife," Ray would whisper tenderly to her at their meetings, after she would tell him of Richard's unwelcome attention. For reply, Della would blush and hold up her sweet lips for a kiss.

Dick was passionately in love with her, but try as he would he could not win one smile or word from her, but, nevertheless, he sought her one evening and poured forth his tale of love. She listened coldly, and then said:

"Richard Carson, I do not love you, nor never shall; my love is already given to another. Now go, that ought to be enough for you not to mention love to me again."

At her words his rage knew no bounds. As she turned to leave the room, he turned and caught her to him, and said:

"You love some one else? You shall not! You shall love me! You shall be my wife and none other!"

He poured kiss upon kiss on her lips, hair and brow, and then, seeing her indignant face, he put her from him and stood erect with folded arms.

"Forgive me, Della, I did not mean to offend you, which I see I have done. I will not forget myself again, but remember, I shall yet try and win you for my wife."

She seemed not to notice his last words, but sailed proudly from the room. He gazed after her, murmuring, "She is beautiful, I *will* win her for mine yet." He then took his leave. The next day he called, determined to consult her uncle; he found him in the library. As Dick entered he laid down his paper and greeted him with a smile and a cordial hand shake.

"Mr. Leroy," Dick began, "I have called to get your consent to win your beautiful niece for my wife. Yesterday I proposed to her and she rejected me; she said her love was given to another. But I cannot give her up, for I love her."

"She refused you? She is still thinking of that shiftless fellow, Ray Morang; but have hope, she is still young, and with your attention I think, in time, will forget him," he said. "For my part I would like nothing better than to see her married to you, Dick. I will see her and talk some sense into her."

"Thank you, I will now live in hope."

After he had gone he rang the bell for Della. As she came in he noticed her pale, tired face.

"What is it, uncle, I believe you rang for me, did you not?"

"Yes, Della, I did. I want to have a serious talk with you; sit down." And he pushed a chair forward for her to sit down in.

Wondering, she sat down. Then he began: "I have just had a talk with Richard Carson, and he told me you refused him. Now you should not throw away such a chance as that. What more can you want—young, handsome and wealthy?"

A hard, bitter look passed over her face for a moment, and then she said: "Uncle Ferd, I do not love him, and for wealth I care not. I love Ray Morang. Although you have forbid him the house, I shall never forget him, I shall love him until I die."

"There, girl, don't be foolish. *Love!* You are young yet, you will laugh at your girlish fancy for him when you are a few years older, and see your mistake in refusing so good an offer as Dick Carson. You had better consider his offer, for he loves you truly, and you shall marry him. You shall not throw yourself away. I will give you just one fortnight to think it over. You shall marry him at the end of that time," said her uncle, enraged by the girl's obstinateness.

Della drew herself up proudly, as she said, "I shall not marry Dick Carson."

"You will change your mind," he made reply.

"Never! No, never!" she cried passionately. And she quickly fled from the room up to her chamber, where she flung herself on to the bed and sobbed as though her heart would break. At last, exhausted, she fell asleep.

The next morning was Sabbath, the morning on which we first see her; her face is pale and haggard looking. As she descended to the drawing room, her uncle met her with a pleasant good morning, to which she faintly responded. That evening she stole out to meet her lover at their trysting place, the cypress tree, fully determined to tell him all. As they met, he noticed her pale face; he fondly kissed her; then, with his arm about her, said "What is the matter, darling?"

"Oh, Ray, I am unhappy," she said, and then burst into tears.

He soothed her as best he could, until her storm of tears had passed, and then raising her sweet face, placed a tender kiss on her lips, and said, "Now, darling, tell me what troubles you; why you, are unhappy?" Then she told him of Dick's proposal, and of her uncles threat.

He listened with a frown on his dark, handsome face, and then said, "there dear, cheer up, don't let that worry you any more, for you shall be my own little wife before the end of a fortnight, and then your uncle will forgive you in time, when he see's how happy you are. You love me well enough to marry me, don't you sweet"?

She lifted her beautiful eyes to his for a moment, then hid her blushing face on his shoulder.

That one glance was enough for Ray. He then thought of the long journey he had to take, and of his sick mother. So he said, "Della, I must leave you for a few days, my mother is very sick in New York, and I must go on the very next train."

"Oh, Ray, I shall miss you so! I hope you won't be away long."

"I must go now, little one. I thought I must spare one little moment to bid you good bye, so you would not think I had deserted you. Remember, I will be back in a week's time to claim you for my own; be happy as you can."

One long, tender embrace, one more kiss, and he was gone. Little did they think it would be years before they would meet again. It was well for both they could not look into the dark, unfathomable future, and see the sorrow and despair for them.

So the week passed on, and Ray did not come. "Where could he be? Why didn't he come?" were the thoughts in Della's mind. At last there was only one thing left for her, and that was flight. During those long, weary days, Dick did not trouble her with his presence—for that she was thankful. She got everything ready, and one dark, cold night, at midnight, poor Della stole out from her uncle's house, a silent, dark robed, closely veiled figure. As she neared the depot, she thought where she should fly to. "Why not to New York? there she might find Ray." She bought her ticket, and sat down to wait for her train; she had some minutes. At last it came thundering into the station, and a puff, a shrill whistle, and Della Manville was speeding on to New York.

The next day was all excitement in the village of B——. The beautiful Della Manville had mysteriously disappeared; where, or what for, nobody seemed to know. Ferdinand Leroy and Richard Carson searched long and well for her, but no trace of her could they find. At the end of two years they gave it up.

"My poor girl must be dead," the old man would murmur. "I was too harsh with her; if she would only come back, she should be happy." For hours he would wander over the house, and sit by the piano, which was always open, where he had sat and watched her white fingers flying over the keys, and listened to her sweet voice.

There came a day when he could no longer leave his bed. His lawyer was summoned, and his will was made, leaving all to Della Manville, his only heir, if she should return; if not, it was to go for charity.

The old man's last words were, "Tell Della I ask her forgiveness if I have driven her to do any harm." So he died, and his body was laid to rest in the churchyard on the hill.

* * * * * * *

It is five years later. Time brings changes in all things. In an elegantly furnished room in a Paris hotel, two men are sitting; one we can recognize as Ray Morang. He is now about 30 years of age, with the same dark, handsome face, only there are lines of care about his mouth and on his broad, white brow. The other is his old-time chum from New York, who is now a great artist. His name is Robert Sinclair, as handsome a man as Ray, but of a different type.

"You are going to the theatre to-night, your last night in Paris, are you not, Ray? We want to go and hear the new singer, who has created such a craze. No one seems to know who she is, or where she came from."

"Yes, Robert, I guess we will go," replied Ray.

It is evening. The first act is over in the theatre. Ray Morang and Robert Sinclair are there. Everyone is expectant. Where is the new singer? Suddenly the curtain rises, and a lovely vision stands smiling on the sea of eager, upturned faces. A few sweet trills, and then she burst into song. Such a voice! No sweeter note ever came from throat of bird.

One look at her, and Ray Morang is held spell-bound. "What is there so familiar about that form, that face? It can't be Della? But it must be! He must find out some way!" he is saying to himself.

The intensity of his gaze must have caused her to look up. For one moment the beautiful face was uplifted to his; the sweet voice faltered, and a deathly whiteness stole over her face; then she sang steadily on, never looking his way again.

The curtain went down. The audience was not satisfied until they had called her forth again. She came forward and began a simple song that touched the hearts of all who heard it. When she came to the words:

"Ah, leave me not, I love but thee,
Blessings or curse, which e'er thou be,
Oh! be what thou hast been to me
Forever and forever."

She raised her glorious eyes to' his face, and in them was recognition, love and despair. Ray then knew that she still loved him; that there had been some mistake he was sure.

"My God!" he exclaimed, as Della closed her song. "I must see her."

"What is it, Ray?" said Robert, noticing the deathly whiteness of his face.

"It is warm here. Let's go home."

The next day Ray called at the hotel where the great singer Mademoiselle Martieve was staying. He inquired if she was in. Yes. He would like to see her. He sent up his card, wondering how she would receive him.

He had not long to wait for her, for presently he hears the rustle of a dress, and looking up he sees the same vision of loveliness he saw last night on the stage. She advanced with stately grace. She is more lovely now at twenty-three than at eighteen. He clasped her hand and drew her to him saying, "Della, my own darling, I have found you at last; but where is your—your—Richard Carson?"

"I took flight," she said, laughing, and then she told him of her going to New York, where she found a situation as governess in a family by name of Beaufort, and how they asked her to sing one evening, and how Prof. Schnitz from Germany heard her wonderful voice, and how, with his help, she studied hard, and then came to Germany and finished her musical education, and then had engaged to sing in opera since.

Then he told her how he started for home that week he parted from her, and his train was wrecked, and he was brought to the hospital in New York, and when he got better wrote to her, and getting no reply, concluded she must have changed her mind and married Dick Carson. So he did not return home.

"I was going home to-day. But I am going to stay one more day and take home one of the most beautiful brides ever was," said Ray, tenderly placing a kiss on her not unwilling lips. "We have been parted for five long years, but we part no more," he said, smiling.

So the wonderful singer of Paris as suddenly vanished as she had come. As for Richard Carson, he contented himself with another village beauty, and is now living with her, and is very proud of his two little blue-eyed children, one whom he calls Della.

Wit, Humor, and Pleasantries.

"Caught anything, bub?" said the man to the lad who was fishing.

"No, sir; but I'm goin' to ketch something."

"How soon?"

"Soon as I git home to mother."

"We are both grate business men," said the horse radish vendor to the coal dealer.

Little girl—"I wonder what's th' reason all our school teachers go an' get married."

Little boy—"I guess it's 'cause they like to boss."

Passmore—"So you are married, I hear?"
Hipple—"Yes."

"Gone to live with the girl's parents, I suppose?"

"No; they have come to live with me."

A class in natural history was called up for recitation. The teacher talked to them awhile about the relations of friendship between man and animals, and then asked a girl: "Do animals, really possess the sentiment of affection?" "Yes, almost always," said the little girl. "And now," said the teacher, "tell me what animal has the greatest natural fondess for man?" "Woman," said a boy.

Bouttown—Where did you go on your vacation? Lasebance—I went out West to look at a corner lot I bought by mail.

"Find it?" "Yes; went swimming in it."

How He Got It. A nice young man got into a tram-car a few evenings ago, and saw to his delight the only vacant seat was by the side of a young lady acquaintance, says London Tid Bits.

He made for that with joyous strides, and her eyes answered his with delighted looks. But just as he got there and elderly party walked up and dropped into the coveted seat. The young man approached more slowly and accosted the young lady.

"How is your brother?" he asked. "Is he able to get out?"

"Oh, yes!" she answered.

"Will he be very badly marked?" he continued, and the old gentleman grew suddenly interested.

"Oh, no!" she said, "with the exception of a few marks on his forehead."

"Were you not afraid of taking it?" the young man continued, while the old gentleman broke out in a cold perspiration.

"Not at all," she replied, I had been vaccinated, you know."

The seat was vacated instantly, the two innocent young hearts beat as ha'f a dozen, and the prattle of "nice talk" strewed that part of the car, while an old gentleman scowled upon them from the distant corner.

Famous Timepiece. Most unique and ever to be most highly prized among many gifts that fell to the share of an October bride was a jewelled treasure valuable for historical association. Within a dainty case lay a square white silk bag, studded with clusters of gold fleurs-de-lis, surmounted by an imperial crown. Fine gold chains, weighted by tiny crystal arrow-heads, drew up the bag's mouth. From this was drawn forth a small old-fashioned lady's watch, open-faced and exaggeratedly convex, as was the pattern of all time-pieces made a century ago. Short, broad, delicately fretted hands of silver move around the white dial plate, while the back of the watch is entirely of dark blue enamel, set with brilliants in the form of an initial and crown. A tiny round spring, topped with a brilliant, throws back the enamelled case and reveals a set of works as fine as cobwebs, but as stout as iron; for, when Marie Antoinette went a-Maying at the Petit Trianon, this lovely jewel told her the flight of hours, and the sweet chimes, tinkling somewhere within the cluster of springs and wheels, merrily marked the quarters.

The President's Message.

The annual message of President Harrison, which was sent to Congress on Wednesday, is a voluminous document, making 16,000 words. The President earnestly solicits a careful perusal of the several department reports, detailing the work of his administration, for proof that it has approached, considered and disposed of all matters upon which it has passed with sole reference to the interests of the entire country. It states what has been accomplished through various departments of administrative activities. The work of the State department during the last year has been characterized by an unusual number of important negotiations and by diplomatic results of a notable and highly beneficial character. Among those are the reciprocal trade arrangements which have been concluded, in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the tariff law, with the republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West India possessions, and with San Domingo. Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced, and it is hoped that before the close of the year further definite trade arrangements of great value will be concluded.

In speaking of the work of the Mafia, at New Orleans, he intimates that Italy's hot temper has retarded a settlement of the points in debate, but he suggests that the treaty rights of foreigners here domiciled ought to be made cognizable by the federal courts. As to the Behring sea, the Canadian boundary and various other questions he offers little that is new. With regard to Chili what he has to offer is more interesting. At considerable length he discusses the case of the Itata, the collapse of Balmaceda's government, the outrage committed upon the seamen of the Baltimore, and concludes as to the last named act especially: "No other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested, than that it had its origin in a hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government, and not in any individual act of personal animosity." The latest utterance of the Chilian government "was couched in an offensive tone." A special message on our relations with the South American blusterer is promised if our reasonable requests are not soon responded to.

Our relations with other foreign countries are briefly discussed. It is hinted that the refusal of the Chinese government to receive Mr. Blair as our minister is due more to dislike of our legislation than to dislike of him. It is regarded as desirable that everything possible be done to facilitate a great Chinese exhibition at the Chicago exposition. The immigration of the Jews expelled from Russia is referred to. "The Hebrew is never a beggar," says Mr. Harrison. He has a hard time but he is entitled to our good wishes and help. The Nicaragua Canal, the Navassa riots and other matters wherein we are more or less involved with other nations, are considered.

Then questions of tariff laws and financial administration are discussed. "I believe," says the President, "that a full test will develop the fact that the tariff act of the Fifty-first Congress is very favorable in its average effect upon the prices of articles entering into common use." Very conservative are his utterances upon the silver question. Let the existing laws be given a fair trial and let the distressing effect of threats of radical changes be avoided. The free coinage of silver would be disastrous, Mr. Harrison thinks, to our business interests at home and abroad. The money lender might protect himself, but the laborer and the farmer could not. There is a growing sentment in Europe in favor of a large use of silver but the President knows no better way of encouraging it than by accumulating gold here. There is no time now to review his argument, but it is pleasant to know that this important subject has been carefully considered. Says the President: "I believe it is the earnest desire of a great majority of people, as it is mine, that a full coin use shall be made of silver just as soon as the co-operation of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and silver. The business of the world requires the use of both metals, but I do not see any prospect of gain, but much of loss, by giving up the present system, in which a full use is made of gold and a large use of silver, for one in which silver alone will circulate."

President Harrison gives a just recognition to our great agricultural interests and the work of the Department of Agriculture in their promotion. Every request for information made to the Department by the farmers of the country has had the most prompt attention, and every suggestion merited consideration. The scientific corps of the Department is of a high order and is pushing its investigations with method and enthusiasm. The inspection by this department of cattle and pork products intended for shipment abroad has been the basis of the success which has attended our effort to secure the removal of the restrictions maintained by the European governments. For ten years protests and petitions upon this subject from the packers and stock raisers of the United States have been directed against these restrictions which so seriously limited our markets and curtailed the profits of the farm. "It is a source of general congratulation that success has at last been attained for the effects of an enlarged foreign market for these meats will be felt not only by farmers but in our public finances and in every branch of trade. It is particularly fortunate that the increased demand for food products resulting from the removal of the restrictions on our meats and from reciprocal trade arrangements to which I have referred, should have come at a time when the agricultural surplus is so large. Without the help thus derived, lower prices would have prevailed. The secretary of agriculture estimates that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork products into Europe lost us a market for $20,000,000 worth of these products annually."

The grain crop of this year was the largest in our history, 50 per cent. greater than that of last year, and yet the markets that have been opened and the larger demands resulting from short crops in Europe have sustained prices to such an extent that the enormous surplus of meats and breadstuffs will be marketed at good prices bringing relief and prosperity to an industry that was much depressed.

The value of the grain crop of the United States is estimated by the secretary to be this year five hundred million dollars more than last; of meats one hundred and fifty millions more and of all products of the farm, seven hundred millions more. "It is not inappropriate, I think," remarks President Harrison "to suggest that our satisfaction in the contemplation of this marvelous addition to our national wealth is unclouded by any suspicion of the currency by which it is measured and in which the farmer is paid for the products of his fields."

The reports of the Secretary of War and various other documents are referred to, Postmaster General Wanamaker's idea of an extension of the free delivery system is endorsed, as well as many other of the progressive ideas of that officer. The reports of the secretaries of the navy and the interior, the railroads, the civil service rules, the census and many more of our varied topics of interest, receive the President's attention.

He advises a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Presidential electors upon a general ticket. He denounces all forms of fraud against the ballot, whether it be by the perversion of the will of the people, or by the gerrymander, which latter form he denounces in most unmeasured terms.

The Message closes with these words, predicting a glorious future for our country: "I have been greatly rejoiced to notice many evidences of the increased unification of our people and of a revived national spirit. The vista that now opens to us is wider and more glorious than ever before. Gratification and amazement struggle for supremacy as we contemplate the population, strength and moral strength of our country. A trust, momentous in its influence upon our people and upon the world, is for a brief time committed to us, and we must not be faithless to its first condition, the defence of the free and equal influence of the people in the choice of public officers and in the control of public affairs."

For the Maine Farmer.

Obituary.

In Chatham, N. H., Nov. 30, Bliss Charles, aged 81 years.

He was called suddenly away. He had been feeble for some months, and three weeks previous to his death had had an ill turn, but seemingly had recovered his usual health. On the afternoon of his death he was unusually cheerful. He had premonitions of the coming change, having several times said that he should not be here long, and that the end would come suddenly.

His life and character deserve more than a passing notice. He was a native of Fryeburg, Me., but nearly a life-long resident of Chatham. For seventy-five years he lived on the farm where he died. He was energetic and industrious, as his well-tilled acres testified, and his animals showed the care of a kind master. His farm and animals were his pride.

Nothing in Nature escaped his observation. He often brought home from his walks in the fields uncommon plants, and curiosities in plant growth, which many would have passed unnoticed.

In his farming he was progressive, buying modern machines for house and out-door use. He owned the first mowing machine, the first sewing machine, and the first kerosene lamp in the town where he lived. After his son took the helm his interest never flagged; he still toiled on, in spite of entreaties, as long as his strength permitted, and even then his active mind was ever devising measures to benefit those he was so soon to leave.

In politics he was a democrat, and for many years took the New Hampshire *Patriot*. In his younger years he held positions of trust in the town, and twice represented his town in the State Legislature. I have yet to learn of a single townsman who did not have implicit confidence in his honor.

He leaves a wife and five children. Five children have preceded him to that other shore, where everything that is mysterious will be made plain, and where "what our loving hearts shall will, our loving hands will do."

He was borne to his last resting-place by his favorite horse, and it almost seemed as though the faithful creature felt that he must step carefully. He was laid to rest where the breezes that sweep over the dear old farm will wave the grass above his head—a fitting place amid the scenes he loved so well.

The quiet old man in his arm-chair in the chimney corner will long be missed, and his admonitions and counsels remembered.

Harry—"I suppose you know that Jessie was born with a silver spoon in her mouth?"

Jack—"Yes, and I suspect that isn't the worst of it."

Harry—"What do you suspect?"

Jack—"That it was an ice-cream spoon."

Young Folks' Column.

Grandma's Spelling Match.

"Oh, de-ar!"

Bennie's face scowled up at the cloudy sky, and his tears fell almost as fast as the raindrops out of doors. Our little man was greatly disappointed, and no wonder. If the sun had shone brightly upon that dismal day, he would have gone to Uncle Jack's house to help pick the apples. But the sun did not shine, and the raindrops seemed to become larger and faster every moment.

"Oh, de-ar *me!*"

Grandma laid down her knitting, and called softly:

"Bennie, my laddie." Grandma came from Scotland, you know. "Dinna you fret. We'll have a spelling match."

"What's that, grandma?" asked astonished Bennie.

"Dinna ask questions; run and bring Gracie, and Ruthie, and Ray," nodded grandma, and soon a patter of feet upon the stairs told that she was obeyed.

"Now, take your places in a row; put your toes upon this line. You must na step from it now. I will put out the words, and we'll see who can spell them all," and grandma took Bennie's speller from the stand.

"Is this the way you used to do, grandma?" asked Gracie.

"Yes; but you must not ask questions. Pay attention, now. Are you all ready?"

Four heads nodded eagerly. Then grandma put out the words; not one was missed.

"Now I want you to spell as our lads and lassies did," she said at last, closing the book to lay it aside. "Spell each syllable as I put it out. We will spell Constantinople. Gracie, you may try it; but you must na try but once. Con."

"C-o-n, Con," said Gracie.

"Stan."

"S-t-a-n, stan, Constan."

"Ti."

"T-i, ti, Constanti"

"No." And grandma shook her head slightly, with a smile. Gracie hesitated and looked puzzled.

"T-y, ti," she ventured.

"Next," said grandma. And Ruthie and Ray tried it, with no better success.

"I can," asserted Bennie.

"Con," began grandma.

"C-o-n, Con," said Bennie, promptly.

"Stan."

"S-t-a-n, stan, Constan."

"Ti."

"T-i, ti, Constanti."

"No." And grandma shook her head.

"N-o, no, Constantino," laughed Bennie.

"Ple."

"P-l-e, ple, Constantinople. I did it, didn't I, grandma?" concluded Bennie, in triumph.

"Yes; but see how many of you can spell this word. ScisnecristobarvamprovantimtamtyrelyreMacpaynewellsquire."

"What!" cried Bennie; and then each of them tried it in vain.

"Can you spell it, grandma?" asked Gracie, suspiciously.

"I could once," replied grandma. "An old, half crazy woman lived at our house when I was little, like you, and she taught it to me. Listen now. S-c-i-s, scis, n-e, ne, scisne, c-r-i-s, cris, scisnecris, t-o, to, scisnecristo, b-a-r, bar, scisnecristobar, v-a-m, vam, scisnecristobarvam, p-r-o, pro, scisnecristobarvampro, v-a-n, van, scisnecristobarvamprovan, t-i-m, tim, scisnecristobarvamprovantim, t-a-m, tam, scisnecristobarvamprovantimtam, t-y-r-e, tyre, scisnecristobarvamprovantimtamtyre, l-y-r-e, lyre, scisnecristobarvamprovantimtamtyrelyre, M-a-c, Mac, scisnecristobarvamprovantimtamtyrelyreMac, p-a-y-n-e, payne, scisne cristobar vampro vantim tamtyrelyre Macpayne, w-e-l-l, well, scisnecristobarvampro vantim tam tyrelyre Macpayne well, s-q-u-i-r-e, squire, scisnecristobarvamprovantimtamtyrelyreMacpaynewellsquire."

"There it is. Can you do it now?"

"I never could," asserted Ray, solemnly.

"Never in this world," added Bennie.

"Nor I," "nor I," cried Gracie and Ruthie.

"Oh, yes, you can," laughed grandma, as she took up her knitting again. "The first one that spells it rightly shall have a bright silver dollar. You must na be discouraged."

And what do you think? Not one of them got the dollar, but each one had a bright, new quarter, for they learned it together. Can you do as well? E. H. S.

The Mound Builders.

The Mound Builders were a race of men who never saw the Mammoth, we may be sure, else they would have carved or painted its likeness as they did the birds. Though they made pictures of these creatures, they did not make equally distinct pictures of themselves, so we do not know what they looked like; and as they wrote no books, we do not know what language they spoke. All that we do know of them is from the wonderful works of industry and skill that they left behind them. One of the most remarkable of the mounds is in Adams county, Ohio. It represents an immense snake a thousand feet long and five feet thick, lying along a bluff that rises above a stream. There you can trace all the curves and outlines of the snake, ending in a tail with a triple coil. In the mouth something like an egg is held. This egg-shaped mound is one hundred and sixty feet long. In other places are many smaller mounds arranged in a straight line, at a distance nearly equal, extending for many miles. These are supposed to have been used for sending signals across the country. Then in other countries there are single mounds sometimes sixty feet high, or even ninety, with steps cut in the earth upon one side leading up to the top, which is flat.

There are in Mississippi Valley some of these which are made of brick-work and stone-work, though earth is the chief material. They are also found in Central America. These are similar mounds, except that those have on the tops the remains of stone temples and palaces. So it is supposed that the higher mounds of the Mississippi Valley may have been built for the purpose of worship, and although their summits are now bare, yet the charred wood may be the remains of sacrificial fires, or of modern temples that were burned long ago. There have been found in these mounds many tools and ornaments, made of copper, silver, and valuable stones; there are also pieces of thread and of cloth, and gracefully ornamented vases of pottery. The Mound Builders practiced farming, though they had no domestic animals to help them, so that all the vast amount of earth required for these mounds must have been carried in baskets or skins. But we know not whence these Mound Builders came, nor whither they went. We only know that they came and built wonderful works, and then made way for another race, of whose origin we know almost nothing.

Tobacco.

Tobacco is a poisonous weed. God never meant that man should cultivate it, and use it to destroy the mind and deaden the brains, and defile the mouth. I think it might have been made to kill sheep ticks and other insects—not to destroy useful lives. How many men, for the love of this poisonous weed, will spend the last dollar that ought to buy food for their families!

And such a man was Tom Jones. Once upon a time, as the story goes, he took his old pipe and sauntered down street to have a good smoke, as he called it, with little or no thought of his poor wife and feeble boy, made so for the want of suitable food. While Tom was puffing away at his old pipe, he did not seem to show any partiality; he gave everybody he passed a generous puff of smoke. Some turned their heads; some said, "I wish you would not blow your smoke in my face." Even the good deacon gave him a lecture on his generosity, and the minister passed with a groan.

"I wonder what ails everybody to-night. They make a great fuss about a little tobacco smoke. I guess I had better go home. I guess supper will be ready by that time." So home he went, sat down by the o'd stove, crossed his legs, and puffed away at his beloved pipe.

"Supper most ready?" with a puff of smoke in his wife's face.

"I wish you would be kind enough not to smoke in my face, and if you must smoke, go out doors. I feel as though I could endure it no longer; you must know it is killing Johnny and me. Supper is ready."

"Is this all you have got for supper?"

"It is all you have provided."

Tom looked at his wife. Ten long years she had endured poverty and neglect and tobacco smoke. To-night she felt she could endure no more. Tom looked at his pale-faced boy; he looked around the room.

"Why can't we live as well as neighbor Smith? Look into your own heart, and then answer your own question."

Tom did search his heart, and for once got his eyes opened, and he saw the cause of all this poverty—tobacco. And let me add, he reformed.

Language.

The word language is derived from the Latin lingua, meaning tongue. Its primary meaning is the expression of thought by the use of the tongue. In the scientific sense, language means the expression of thought by articulate speech, or by written characters. Although scholarly men of all times have learned to use other language than their own, the science of Linguistics, meaning the study as a whole, is of comparatively recent growth.

During the fifth century, people from the lowland of northern Germany began to make marauding expeditions to the island Cuba. These excursions came afterward to be made settlements. The new displaced the native inhabitants, and in time occupied all the island except the highland regions of Scotland and Wales. They brought into these new homes German costume, religion and language. The language spoken by the different tribes differed slightly from each other, but in time they formed one common language. As the people came to call themselves English, and their new home Angle-land, (England) so they called this common language English language.

GRACE M. PAYSON.

Best Cure For

All disorders of the Throat and Lungs is **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.** It has no equal as a cough-cure.

Bronchitis

"When I was a boy, I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary remedies, but recommended me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take a bad cold, and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."—J. C. Woodson, P. M., Forest Hill, W. Va.

Cough

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured."—Franz Hoffman, Clay Centre, Kans.

La Grippe

"Last spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

It is an old-fashion notion that medicine has to taste bad to do any good.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with its fish-fat taste lost—nothing is lost but the taste.

This is more than a matter of comfort. Agreeable taste is always a help to digestion. A sickening taste is always a hindrance. There is only harm in taking cod-liver oil unless you digest it. Avoid the taste.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

MASON & HAMLIN

Examine the new Mason & Hamlin Piano and Organ catalogues, sent free to any address. The Mason & Hamlin Grand and Upright Pianos are constructed on an Improved Method of Stringing, invented and exclusively used by Mason & Hamlin, by which remarkable purity of tone and great durability are secured, and *phenomenal capacity to stand in tune*. The Mason & Hamlin Screw Stringer in July, 1883, was patented and is a veritable triumph for American ingenuity, being pronounced by experts "the greatest improvement of the century" in pianos. American Pianos and Organs are superior to all others. Mason & Hamlin Organs have long been the Standard the world over. The Mason & Hamlin Piano is fast becoming as famous as the Mason & Hamlin Organ, and illustrates that Highest Standard of Excellence which has always characterized the latter instrument, and won for it Highest Honors at all great World's Exhibitions since Paris, 1867. Illustrated catalogues free.

ORGANS **PIANOS**

Without under-estimating the improvements effected by others in pianos, the Mason & Hamlin Stringer is claimed to be the greatest improvement of them all, and without it the highest attainable excellence is simply impossible.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS—EFFECTUAL.

Human health can only be maintained when the rules of life are strictly obeyed. Man's system is like a town; to be healthy it must be well drained. This drainage is frequently interfered with by careless habits, and when it becomes clogged, illness is the result.

"Beecham's Pills have been in popular use in Europe for fifty years and are specially adapted in a safe, gentle manner, to keep human drainage in perfect order."—*American Analyst.*

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 41

Easily Removed

Dr. Grosvenor's famous Bell-Cap-Sic Plaster relieves pain at once, subdues inflammations, prevents congestions of the lungs, annihilates rheumatism.

All Druggists or J. M. Grosvenor & Co., Boston, Mass.

25 Cents.

HELIOTROPE, VIOLET, ROSE and many other fragrant and lasting Sachet Powders. Send 10 cents to THE FULLER DRUG STORE, Augusta, Maine, and get a sample free by return mail.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS OF

Tutt's Pills.

It gives Dr. Tutt pleasure to announce that he is now putting up a

TINY LIVER PILL

which is of exceedingly small size, yet retaining all the virtues of the larger ones. They are guaranteed purely vegetable. Both sizes of these pills are still issued. The exact size of TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS is shown in the border of this "ad."

"Better Than Ever Before."

GORHAM NORMAL SCHOOL.

Next term begins Nov. 17, 1891. Tuition and text books free. Good board very reasonable. Unsurpassed chance for a good professional education. For catalogue, etc., address

1y50 W. J. CORTHELL, Gorham, Me.

" No other Weekly Paper contains so great a Variety of Instructive and Entertaining Reading at so Low a Price."

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

A Weekly Paper for Young People and the Family—500,000 Subscribers.

A few additional Announcements are presented below. The full Prospectus of Notable Features for 1892 will be sent on application.

Several Special Articles.

Street Arabs of London. Personal experiences with them; by the wife of the African Explorer, **Mrs. Henry M. Stanley.**
Among the Irish Peasantry. A new and original View of their Characteristics; by **Justin McCarthy, M. P.**
A Russian Artist's Boyhood. A Story of unusual reminiscences, by the Russian painter, **Vasili Verestchagin.**
Incidents on Sketching Tours; by the painter of the "Return of the Mayflower" and other celebrated pictures, **Geo. H. Boughton, R. A.**
How to Entertain an Audience. A method illustrated by both humorous and pathetic stories; by **Frank Hopkinson Smith.**
The Mothers of Illustrious Men; by **Gen. James Grant Wilson.** **The Mysteries of Modern Magic;** by **Geo. O. Bechtel.**

Popular Science.

The Air we Breathe and the Water we Drink, Sir Lyon Playfair.
Popular Mistakes about Snakes. Mistakes about Indians. Errors corrected by a Naturalist, **Prof. H. W. Henshaw.**
The Climate of the Moon. The Boyhood of Sir Wm. Hamilton. A Snow-Storm on Mars. Agnes M. Clerke.

Southern Stories.

The Stories of Southern Life will be a marked feature of The Companion during the year 1892. Among the authors may be mentioned:

Julia Magruder. Elizabeth W. Bellamy. Kate Chopin. Mrs. M. E. M. Davis. Will Allen Dromgoole. W. N. Harben and the late **Mrs. Marie B. Williams.**

Illustrated Sketches of Travel.

Some very Queer Passengers; by the former Commander of a popular Transatlantic Liner, **Capt. Chas. W. Kennedy.**
A Voyage to Madeira. Sea Life on a War-ship and Adventures Ashore; by **Admiral Kimberly.**
A Woman's Journey in North Africa. The story of a ride from Tangier to Tetuan; by **Mrs. Annie Martin.**
Sitka and its Inhabitants. A capital article on Alaska and its people, from personal knowledge; by **Capt. Edward Field.**
A Pedestrian Trip in Modern Greece. Life with the peasants; by **The Late Rev. H. B. Carpenter.**
Yachting on the Edge of a Cyclone. The Adventures of some wandering Naturalists; by **Prof. J. T. Rothrock.**
In the Don Cossacks' Land; by **The Countess Norraikow.**
Life on a Russian Estate. Homely Details of Work and Play; by a Native of Russia, **Mrs. B. MacGahan.**

How to See Famous Cities.

Suggestions to Travellers in the direction of Economy of Time and Money.

London; by **Charles Dickens.** / **Walter Besant.** **Rome;** by **Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani.**
Paris; by **Louise Imogen Guiney.** **New York;** by **W. H. Rideing.**

Three Sea Stories.

W. Clark Russell, the celebrated Sea Novelist, has written three stories in his best vein, which will be printed exclusively in the next volume:

The Haunted Cliff. A Yarn of Ramsgate Harbor. An Ocean Stampede.

Household Interests.

Simple Gymnastics for the Family; by a nobleman distinguished for his advocacy of physical education, **The Earl of Meath.**
The Kitchen of a Big Hotel. Its ingenious apparatus; novel methods of cooking; enormous larders; by **Everett Blair.**
How the Pope keeps House. A familiar description. **By an Italian Journalist.**
New Treatments of Common Ailments; by **Dr. W. G. Eggleston.**
Daily Dangers to Our Bodies. A Series of Articles, by the Chief Inspector of the N. Y. Board of Health, **Dr. Cyrus Edson.**
Unique Features of Modern Houses. A popular Series of clever devices for increasing comfort; by **Charles Barnard.**
New Pastimes for Winter Evenings, for home, church and school; by **George B. Bartlett.**

The Illustrations will be improved and increased in number. **The Weekly Editorials** on the leading Foreign and Domestic Topics will be marked by impartiality and clearness. **Household Articles** will be contributed by well-known writers. **The Children's Page** will be more attractive than ever. **The Illustrated Weekly Supplements,** adding nearly one-half to the size of the paper, will be continued.

"A Yard of Roses."

New Subscribers who send $1.75 now, will receive THE YOUTH'S COMPANION FREE to Jan. 1, 1892, and for a Full Year from that date. This offer includes the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S Double Holiday Numbers, and all the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY SUPPLEMENTS. Any person who mentions this paper when subscribing will receive a copy of a beautiful painting, entitled "A YARD OF ROSES." Its production has cost TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Specimen Copies will be sent Free on application. Address,

Free to Jan. 1892.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Send Check, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter at our risk.

Job Printing.

The Proprietors of the MAINE FARMER have refitted in a thorough manner their Job Printing Office, and having secured the services of first-class job printers, under the charge of an experienced Foreman, they are now prepared to execute with neatness and despatch every variety of Newspaper, Book and general Job Printing.

PAMPHLETS, TOWN REPORTS, TOWN ORDERS, HANDBILLS, CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMMES, BRIEFS, ETC., ETC., PRINTED WITH

Care and Accuracy.

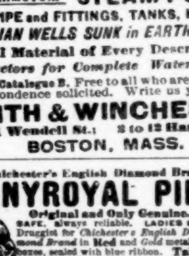
We do not undertake to compete with amateur offices, but will do fine, accurate work at fair prices.

All Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Badger & Manley,

Williams Block, Water Street, 2 Doors South of Kennebec Bridge.

WIND ENGINES



WOOD, IRON AND STEEL, for Pumping and Power

WOOD, IRON AND COPPER **PUMPS**

STEAM ENGINES, THE "AERMOTOR." STEAM PUMPS,

IRON PIPE and FITTINGS, TANKS, HOSE, Etc. ARTESIAN WELLS SUNK in EARTH or ROCK, Well Material of Every Description. *Contractors for Complete Water Supply.* Send for Catalogue B. Free to all who are interested. Correspondence solicited. Write us your wants.

SMITH & WINCHESTER

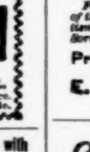
19 to 21 Wendell St.; 2 to 12 Hartford St., BOSTON, MASS.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

Bay State Guitars Mandolins Banjos



These have received the highest honors in competition. Six Silver, Three Bronze, One Gold Medal and Three Diplomas. Musical Instruments of every description, including Haynes Excelsior and Wm. B. Tilton Guitars, Band and Orchestral Instruments, Strings, etc. Send for Catalogue.

J. C. HAYNES & CO., Boston, Mass.

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN HAVE **WORMS**

The Safest and Most Effective Remedy known is **TRUE'S PIN-WORM ELIXIR.**

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. 35c., 50c., $1.00. Dr. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

FREE Illustrated Publications, with MAPS, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the FREE GOVERNMENT AND CHEAP NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. **LANDS** Best Agricultural Grazing and Timber Lands now open to settlers. Mailed FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com. N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn. 7t6eow

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED IN 1848.

Assets, Nov. 1, 1891, $5,674,154.45. Surplus, $437,000.

Trustees—Wm. S. Badger, Thomas Lambard, Artemas Libbey, Samuel Titcomb, J. H. Manley.

Deposits received and placed on interest the first day of every month.

Interest paid or credited in account on the first Wednesday of February and August.

Deposits are exempt by law from all taxes, and accounts are strictly confidential.

Especial privileges afforded to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, married women and minors. 48tf EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Treasurer.

LOST.

Certificate No. 009486, dated May 1st, 1884, in name of Richard D. Rice, for five shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, for the issue of a new Certificate in lieu thereof.

ALBERT S. RICE, Rockland, Me.

Nov. 23, 1891. 4t3

FARMERS Saw and Grist Mill. 4 H.P. and larger. Catalogue free. DeLOACH MILL CO., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN P. SQUIRE & Co's. Pure KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD

PUT UP EXPRESSLY **FOR FAMILY USE**

3, 5, and 10 lb. pails and 10 lb. tubs; also

PURE LARD

by the tierce, barrel, half barrels and tubs; for sale by every first-class grocer and provision dealer—all lard rendered by us is free from all Cotton Seed Oil, Tallow, Suet, and other adulterations so commonly used, and WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE. None genuine without our name stamped upon the package.

JOHN P. SQUIRE & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

DR HAYNES' ARABIAN BALSAM

One of the Best Medicines Ever Invented for

PERFECT AND IMMEDIATE RELIEF

IN CASES OF PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

This excellent compound is achieving the most signal triumphs, astonishing many who have occasion to use it by the certainty with which it relieves them of their sufferings, both externally and internally. It is safe and certain in its action.

For Burns, Poisoning, Erysipelas, Inflammation of the Eyes or Bowels, Earache, Deafness, Rheumatism, Pains in Side, Back or Shoulders, Piles, Sore Throat, Croup or Bronchitis.

Price 25c. and $1 at all Druggists.

E. MORGAN & SONS, Prop's, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Shawknit Half-Hose

For Farmers' Fall and Winter Wear.

In COTTON, Styles 101, 700 and 830.
In MERINO, Styles 900 and 1000.
In COTSWOLD, Style 1001.
In ALL-WOOL, Styles 400, 401, 402 and 406

The Shawknit Half-Hose are all durable as well as comfortable; but the above-mentioned styles are especially well-adapted for the requirements of farmers.

ASK YOUR LOCAL DEALER FOR THEM.

Descriptive Price-List mailed to any Applicant.

SHAW STOCKING CO., LOWELL, MASS.

KNABE PIANOS.

UNEQUALLED IN **Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.**

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Space. 12m51

Six each month, and articles on Fashion. Arthur's Short and all matters of interest to the Home Stories Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. Magazine, Sample copy for five 2c. stamps. Philadelphia, Pa.

$10 $10 $10 $10

This beautiful organ which sells regularly for $100 is offered to you for $65.

THE CASE is of Solid Black and Satin Walnut, Hand Rubbed, Oil Finish, Canopy Center Top, Ornamented Music Desk, Enameled and Beaded End and front Panels, Elaborate Scroll work, Case Richly Ornamented with Carving, Fancy Key Slip Handles, Lamp Stands, Knee Swell, Brass Heel Plates, Pedals covered with Brussels Carpet.

CONTAINS Two Octaves Diapason, Three Octaves Melodia, Two Octaves Principal and Three Octaves Celeste Reeds. Key Board, Five Octaves Compass.

NINE STOPS. Melodia, Diapason, Principal, Dulcet, Celeste, Echo, Cremona, Piano and Forte.

This offer should certainly be Cash, but we are willing to suit your convenience and will accept $10 as a first payment, the balance payable at $5 per month. Can you let such an opportunity pass? We think not. A musical instrument of this quality will not only be a source of pleasure, but a handsome addition to your parlor, for a life time. We will box and ship the organ immediately on receipt of the first payment. What a splendid Christmas present this would make.

THE ATKINSON HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY,

Headquarters Cor. Pearl & Middle Sts., PORTLAND, ME.

Branches—Auburn, Bangor, Biddeford, Rockland, Norway, Gardiner, Waterville, Bath and Oldtown.

ISAAC C. ATKINSON, General Manager. 1tf

Sheriff's Sale.

Kennebec, ss. Taken on execution, wherein Solomon E. Hopkins of Whitefield, in the county of Lincoln, and State of Maine, is creditor, and Horace S. Smith of Windsor, in the county of Kennebec, and State of Maine, is debtor, and will be sold by public auction, at my office in Augusta, in said county of Kennebec, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1892, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Horace S. Smith has in and to the same, or had at the time the same was attached on the original writ, to wit: A certain lot or parcel of land, with buildings thereon, situated in said Windsor—being part of the Boggs farm, so called—and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the road leading from Kyes' Corner to South Windsor, from a stone monument on the northeast corner of Geo. A. Moody's farm, or formerly his; thence about twenty-eight rods in line of a beech tree to stake and stones; thence about seven rods to road; thence northerly about twenty-five rods on the road; thence back to said monument at bounds first mentioned, containing one acre, more or less, being the same conveyed to said debtor by Geo. A. Moody; also another lot of land conveyed to said debtor by Mr. Maloney; said parcels of land being the same premises described in a mortgage from said debtor to A. F. Noyes, dated November 16th, 1888, and recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, book 375, page 204. WM. H. LIBBY, Deputy Sheriff.

Dec. 11, 1891. 3t6

NOTICE.

Whereas, notice has been given in writing to the Augusta Savings Bank, that Deposit Book No. 25847, issued by said Bank, is supposed to be lost, and a duplicate thereof is applied for—Notice is hereby given, that unless said deposit book is presented at said bank within six months from the third publication of this notice, a duplicate book will be issued to the lawful owner of said original deposit book, and the liability of said bank, on account of said original deposit book and accrued dividends, will forever cease, as provided by the laws of the State of Maine.

EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Treas.

Augusta, Dec. 7, 1891. 3t5

Kennebec County....In Probate Court held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1891.

A certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Curtis, late of Chelsea, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 5

FISTULA treated without the use of knife or detention from business, also all other diseases of Rectum. Cure guaranteed. ROBERT M. READ (M. D., Harvard, 1876), No. 175 Tremont Street, Boston. Consultation free. Send for pamphlet. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. (Sundays and holidays excepted). **PILES** 26t17eow

Notice is hereby given, That the subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators with will annexed on the estate of Tabor Lyon, late of Manchester, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

LENDALL TITCOMB,
Nov. 9, 1891. 4* LOVICOUNT S. LYON.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Lucy A. Coleman, late of Readfield, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Nov. 23, 1891. 4* GEO. E. COLEMAN.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Otis S. Smiley, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Nov. 23, 1891. 4* HORACE G. SMILEY.

Kennebec County....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1891.

A certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament and codicil thereto of Hiram S. Young, late of Manchester, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament and codicil thereto of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 4*

Kennebec County.—In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1891.

Frederick Robinson, Executor of the last will and testament of Edward Toby, late of Vassalboro, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account as Executor of said will for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 4*

Kennebec County....In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1891.

Samuel Titcomb, Administrator on the estate of Samuel Scribner, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of said estate for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 4*

Kennebec County ...In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1891.

A certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of J. Warren Starkey, late of Vassalboro, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 4*

Kennebec County....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1891.

On petitions of widows for allowance out of personal estates of Benjamin G. Smithers, late of Augusta, Henry L. Hopkins, late of Wayne, Washington Smith, late of Readfield and Wm. H. Bigelow, late of Augusta:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petitions should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 4*

Kennebec County....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1891.

Celia M. Stone, Guardian of Ralph C. and Edward C. Stone of Readfield, in said county, minors, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said wards, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said wards in land owned by the late Moses Stone, deceased, situate in Jay:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 4*

Kennebec County....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1891.

A certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Jerusha Kaherl, late of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 3*

THE MAINE FARMER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

BADGER & MANLEY,

Office: Williams Block, Water Street, Within two doors of the Bridge.

TERMS:

$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

FREE OF POSTAGE.

If Not Paid Within the Year, $2.50 will be Charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one inch space, $2.50 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion. Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion. All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

TRAVELING AGENTS:

C. S. AYER. J. W. KELLOGG.

Maine Farmer.

Farmers' Institutes.

The following are the dates of Farmers' Institutes arranged by the Board of Agriculture for the season. The meetings will open at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and continue through the day and evening.

Harrison, Dec. 29th.
New Gloucester, Dec. 31st.
Livermore Falls, Jan. 7th.
Auburn, Dairy School, Jan. 27th, 28th and 29th.
Hancock county, to be arranged.

What makes the agricultural department at Amherst, Mass., so popular, while that at Orono is wanting numbers? Who can solve the problem?

Prof. Robertson of Canada says: "A cow will give about 30 per cent. more milk during ten months, if she calves between October and December than if she calves between April and June."

The grand weather through November, and thus far in December, will save the farmers of Maine thousands of dollars in hay and grain. With good care, the product of these months should be large and profits increased.

One of the facts brought out at the late stock show in Chicago, as it has been in years before, was that the man who uses judgment in selecting, and who is a skilled feeder, is sure to win. The matter of breeds is secondary to the skill and application of the man.

Mr. Henry Lane, Frankfort, has pure bred Shorthorn stock, and among them is a yearling bull. He is a very handsome animal—good form, size and color; and a nice looking cow, four years old, nice color, form and size, and three handsome heifers that show nice breeding.

It begins to look as though Americans might have an opportunity of inspecting Danish methods of butter making at the World's Fair, in '93. If so, it will be one of the greatest features, because the superiority of the products there has been proclaimed far and wide. Let us see wherein their practices are better than ours, and then go to work in earnest to improve.

Men who farm for profit should concern themselves far more with getting profit by reducing cost than by trying to raise the market price. There is only one way in all the world whereby a man can raise for himself, with certainty and equity, the market price of anything he sells, and that is by improving its quality. The quality governs to every man the price he may obtain.

The Dairy School of the University of Vermont opened Nov. 30th, to continue six days in the week for several weeks. All the various separators are in operation, as well as the new machine—the accumulator. These, with churns of all types and styles, workers, and all machinery necessary, form the outfit. This means practical work for the boys, and we hope they will get a generous response to the invitation sent out.

"What a fall we are having!" said a farmer the other day. "My cows are just about getting their living in the fields now." After a little pause, he added: "I tell you, it's no use, if we make good butter we can't sell it for enough to pay for carrying to market. The whole trouble is with overproduction." Naturally, we thought of the frozen grasses being converted into something called butter, and the "no profit" idea was made plain.

A false notion is prevalent, especially among the younger men, that a large farm is necessary in order to be a successful farmer. Many of the most distinguished and successful farmers in the United States are owners of farms containing less than one-tenth the number of acres owned by others who are making a failure at the business. This would indicate that the success or failure is attributable to something else besides the *size* of the farm.

Some things are hard to understand, and some very easy. One of the former is how to explain the extremely low price of wheat and the great scarcity of cars, while in all foreign markets the demand is active and pressing. To be sure, it might be claimed that selfish interests were behind the railroads, and that all the moves on the checkerboard of traffic are in the interest of the speculator. However much it might look like that, it will never do to say so, because of the danger of being called cranky. If it be true that the railroads are being worked in the interest of the gamblers, then no one can complain because the farmers threaten to secure legislation fixing the tariff over State lines.

Wales Butter Factory did a business of 5,100 lbs. in November, finding a ready market in Lewiston, chiefly, at good prices. The returns for Sept. and Oct. to the farmers were twelve cents an inch for cream furnished, and for Nov. it is expected that thirteen will be realized. This is good business for the patrons, and should be increased. It might be realized in almost any other locality if farmers would but co-operate and stand together in a business-like manner. Turner Centre Creamery paid its patrons for the month of October eleven and one half cents per inch for the amount furnished; and North Fayette, ten cents and a half. Surely it pays to patronize the factories. The supply generally we are glad to note is increasing and the quality of the product superior.

The editor of the *Jersey Bulletin* says, "You can't expect anything very brilliant from one who knows only one side of the question." This trite saying has a wide significance, and almost universal application. It is especially applicable to agriculturists. In order to realize the most, a well rounded man is called for. Production is but half of the story; one must know how to dispose of the product in the best possible manner. All this calls for the exercise of powers not possible to a one-idea man. It takes time, energy, application, intelligence, to be a success upon the farm, as these same elements are necessary elsewhere. No one-sided, one-idea man need apply. To be a specialist, one must know the full bearings of the problem and its relations to others, and this means a well balanced man.

York County Institutes.

Farmers' Institutes were held in York county last week Friday, at Buxton, and Saturday at North Kennebunk. Much interest was manifested at each place, and there was a large attendance, filling the halls to their full capacity. The meetings were in charge of B. F. Pease, member of the county, and the Secretary of the Board conducted the exercises. Prof. Cheesman, of the Orono Dairy School, was present, and operated a Babcock Milk Tester on samples of milk collected from different cows kept in the vicinity. As nearly all the farmers at both places are largely interested in the dairy business in its different forms, this proved an important feature. Farmers are coming to take an interest in the quality of the milk they are making, as well as the quantity. There is much good farming in York county, and the farmers are wide awake to get hold of the best methods and practices. Hence the marked interest and the large attendance at the meetings. Mr. A. W. Cheever of Dedham, Mass., gave a lecture in the evening at each place, on "The Farmer's Garden," which was well received by the large audience listening to it.

Get Out of the Old Ruts.

There is one thing which no young man with ambition and enterprise in his make-up should ever allow himself to be accused of, and that is that he is moving along in the same old ruts made by his predecessors. It is most decidedly not American, and still most decidedly not enterprising. This is one great trouble with too many men, and with too many kinds of business. They keep right on in the old way. Their predecessors made money and built up a fine trade, and they think to carry it on successfully by simply letting the wheels follow the old ruts. But it cannot be done. There is too much competition. There are too many wide-awake, go-ahead men in the country to admit of such a course at the present time. One must watch the times and change with them. This is an age of progress, and those who have not the ambition, skill and enterprise to pull out of the old ruts and run for themselves, will stand a very poor show of success. It is impossible to conduct a business now upon the same plan or principles as it was a half century ago. Things are done in a very different way, and the only road to success is the new road.

This same principle is also applicable to workmen at trades. Don't think that because a thing has been done a certain way for years, that that is the only way it can be done, or even the way in which it can be done the easiest and most economically.